

The Neepawa Press.

FIRST SECTION.

(Special Immigration Number.)

PAGES 1 TO 8.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

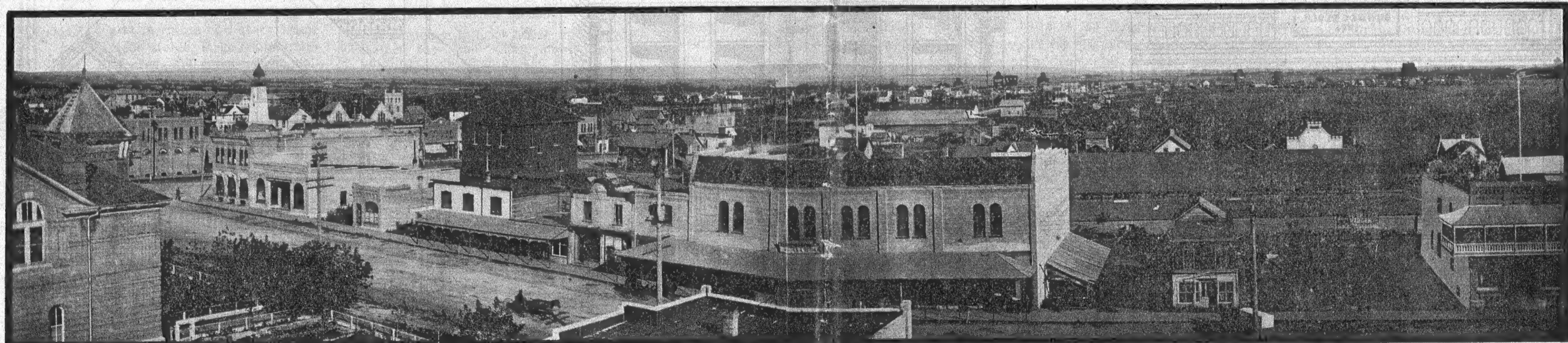
NEEPAWA, MANITOBA, TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1903.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY.

The Central City of the
Central Province of Canada.

NEEPAWA:

The Leading Market for
Farm Products in Manitoba.



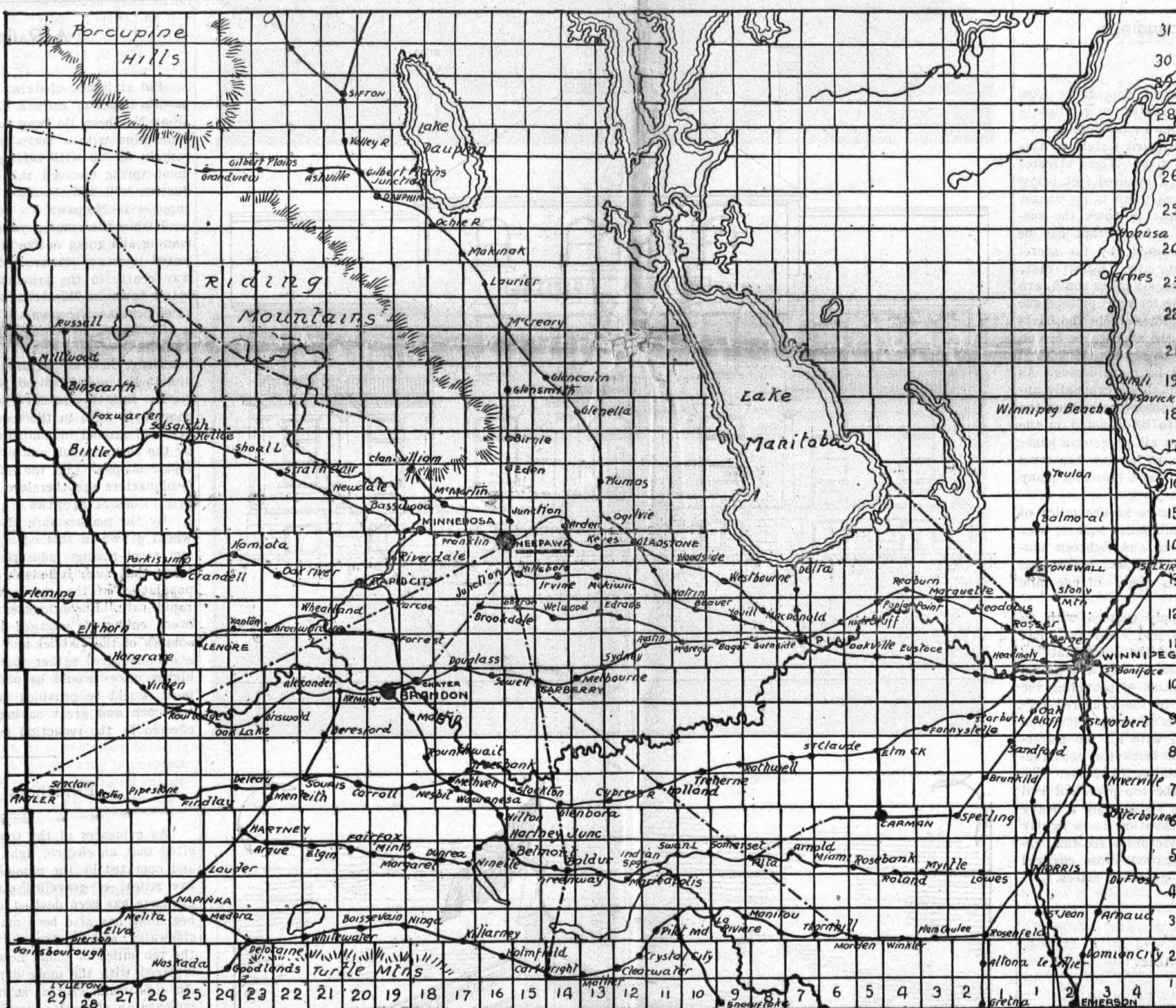
PANORAMIC VIEW OF NEEPAWA LOOKING NORTHWARD FROM THE OBSERVATORY OF WILLOUGHBY'S MAMMOTH BARN.
Showing the Opera House, Skating and Curling Rink, Club House, Fire Hall Tower, Knox Church and the Grain Elevators.

Situated
in the
Choicest
Mixed
Farming
District of
Manitoba.

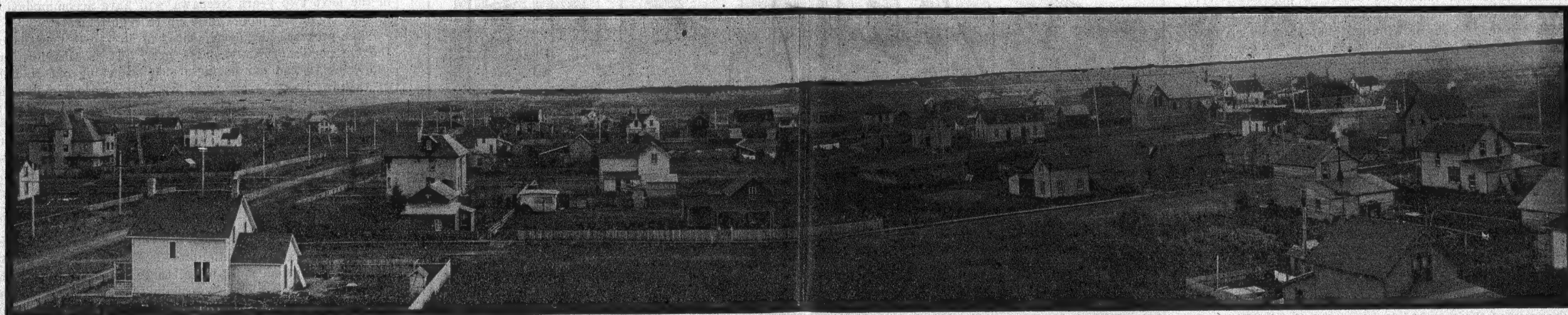
Most
Desirable
Location
For
Provincial
Agricultural
College.

Present and
Prospective
Railway
Connection
with all
Provincial
Points.

Land Titles
Registration
Headquarters
and
Convenient
Judicial Centre
for N. W.
Manitoba.



OUTLINE MAP OF MANITOBA.
Showing the Central Location of Neepawa With Present and Prospective Railway lines to all Parts of the Province.

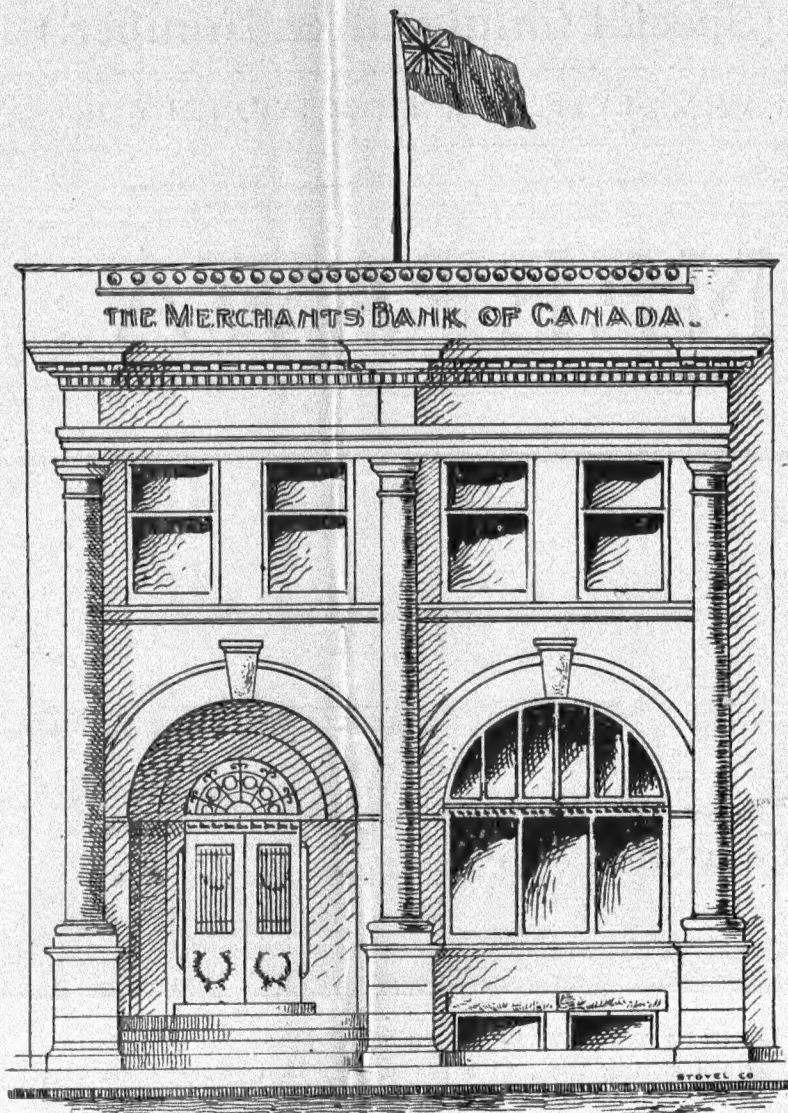


PANORAMIC VIEW OF NEEPAWA LOOKING SOUTHWARD FROM THE OBSERVATORY OF WILLOUGHBY'S MAMMOTH BARN.
Showing Part of the Residential Quarter and St. James Church.

Buildings Being Constructed in Neepawa, 1903.



NEW BLOCK OF J. BROWN & CO.



MERCHANTS BANK BLOCK.



RESIDENCE OF W. S. BURLEY.

Situation and Surroundings.

Neepawa presents a vastly different appearance from the average prairie town. It is situated on a slightly elevated plain at the junction of two small streams—Stony creek and Boggy creek—the mingled waters at this point taking the name of White Mud river. These streams run through valleys which are fully a hundred feet below the principal part of the townsite, so there is no danger from floods. From almost any point in town the surrounding country for eight or ten miles distant can be plainly seen and farm buildings counted by the score. Franklin, ten miles west, Arden, ten miles east, Eden, ten miles north, and Hallsboro, six miles south, are also within view. Looking northwesterly a picturesque scene is afforded. With the Riding Mountain in the background, the country intervening has the appearance of one grand valley, dotted here and there with small bluffs and covered with smiling fields and neat farm residences. As a matter of fact, however, the ground slopes gradually upward towards the mountain. To an observer eight or ten miles northwest the town appears to be situated in the centre of a great basin surrounded on all sides by a gently sloping plain. Taken from any point of view the town and country presents a pretty picture, and furnishes many scenes worthy of the artist's pen.

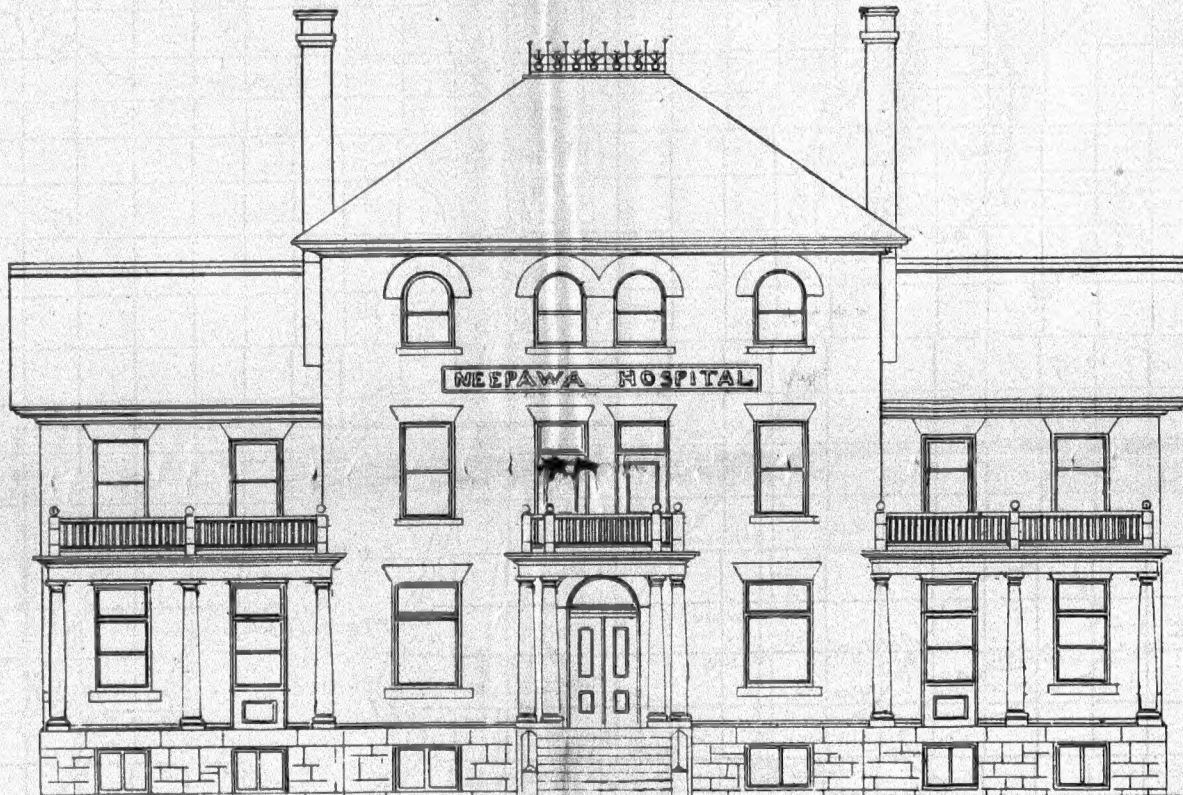
The town covers six and a quarter square miles of territory, being a block two and a half miles square, over which a population of between sixteen and eighteen hundred is scattered. But the bulk of business places and residences are comprised within an area of one mile square.

A pure and abundant water supply coupled with an elevated position makes cleanliness and health a mere matter of willingness on the part of the inhabitants to take advantage of their opportunities. Clay and gravel within the town limits afford the means of providing the best permanent streets. Proximity to the timbered regions northwest and southeast ensures an ample fuel and lumber supply at lowest prices; and with all the materials at hand for the manufacture of brick the construction of buildings is reduced to the minimum expense. The municipal authorities have avoided the too prevalent evil of public bodies in the west—that is contracting a heavy bonded debt—so that the burden of taxation bears lightly on the people. Merchants and manufacturers are thus enabled to compete with advantage against those engaged in similar lines in more expensively governed places.

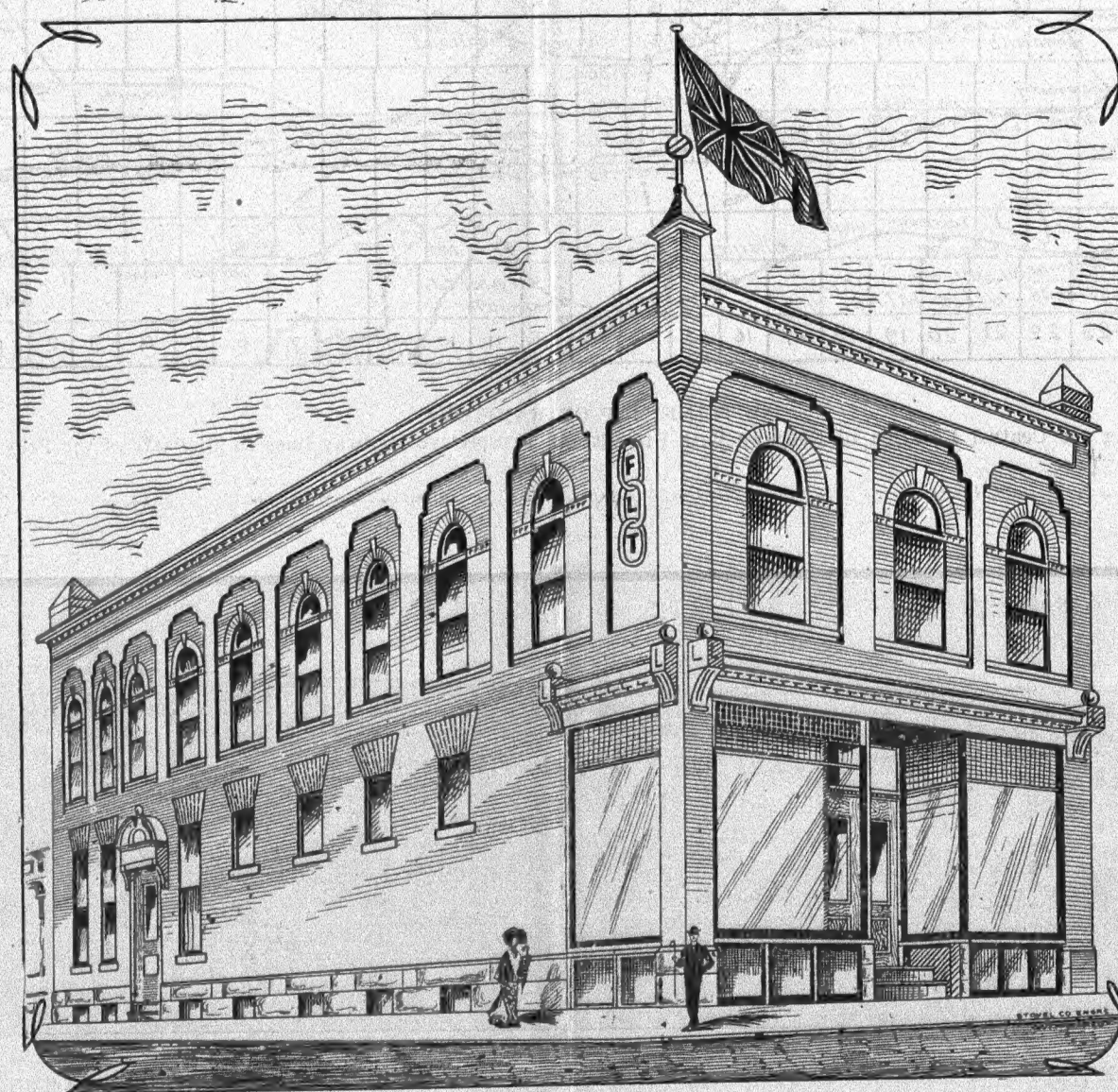
Facts are Favorable.

While much might be reasonably said and written as to the future possibilities of Neepawa such speculations are liable to be largely discounted by outsiders. But when the actual facts are presented, critics are to a great extent disarmed and the most skeptical are forced to admit that Neepawa is not only now one of the most flourishing towns in Manitoba but is destined to become an important trade and industrial centre—a populous city. It is not claimed for Neepawa that it will equal or nearly approach the magnitude of Winnipeg; but there is no reason to doubt that it will within the next ten years become second only to the metropolis. When the opportunities this district offers for the profitable prosecution of agricultural pursuits are made known to intending immigrants in Eastern Canada, the United Kingdom, the U. S., and Continental Europe, there can be no question that the country will rapidly fill up. As the population of the country increases the town will grow in proportion.

Although the adjacent territory is perhaps the most thickly settled part of the province, a scrutiny of the municipal records shows that there is less than one farmer to each square mile and less than half the arable land is cultivated. When the district is fully settled, and diversified agriculture becomes general, there should be four families to each square mile. That means that the rural population and production can easily be quadrupled. As the progress of the town is dependent on the development of the country so, too, can it be depended upon that the town will advance in ratio to the country's progress. On this basis of calculation Neepawa can grow to four times its present stature as a merely farmers market.



NEEPAWA HOSPITAL.



ODDFELLOWS BLOCK.

A Railway Centre.

But it is not alone as a retail trade centre that Neepawa's hopes of growth depend. The advent of the Canadian Northern Railway has brought Neepawa into direct connection with a large tract of new country which will rapidly fill up with settlers, and where many villages must spring up. All this additional population and production will find its most convenient market and base of supplies in Neepawa.

Within the coming year we shall see passenger trains coming and going in five different directions and when projected lines are constructed this will be the liveliest railway centre in the province outside of Winnipeg. There is no town in Manitoba that has such prospects for development as Neepawa.

The neat and commodious brick station erected by the Canadian Northern Railway Company is an indication of confidence in the earning powers of the company here, and it has also inspired public good-will towards the C. N. R. But this is not the only evidence of the railway company's faith in the town. They have purchased forty acres of ground in addition to the sixteen acres donated by the town council and propose erecting round house and repair shops. All the advantages of railway divisional headquarters are therefore to be added to the prospective attractions of Neepawa.

By the manufacture into flour, in Neepawa, of all the wheat grown in this country, the development of dairying and stock-raising industries, and the increase of general trade that such industries would cause, the business and population of the town would grow at a surprisingly rapid rate. Encouragement should therefore be given to every enterprise engaged in to develop the natural resources of the district and for the exportation of same in a manufactured rather than in a raw state. In this way higher prices would be obtained for all produce, employment would be provided at home for large numbers of workmen and great savings in freight rates would be effected by the reduction in bulk of our exports.

Evidences of Enterprise.

As evidences of the town's progressiveness it may be cited that an electric light and telephone service is owned and operated by the municipal corporation; and there are five miles of gravelled streets. A complete system of drainage has been devised and construction commenced. A beginning has also been made in the laying of granolithic sidewalks, and the probabilities are that within five years the ten miles of plank now in existence will be mostly replaced with the more durable and economical material. An eight-room central school and two-room ward school indicate an efficient educational system. Plans have been prepared and subscriptions promised for the erection and equipment of a \$12,000 hospital. There has also been organized the Northwestern Agricultural and Arts association for the purpose of holding annual summer fairs and winter stock shows at this point.

The one noticeable deficiency is hotel accommodation. But this, it is understood, is soon to be remedied. Within the next two years Neepawa will have accommodation for the travelling public fully up to requirements.

The progress and development of any town depends on the enterprise of its business men. It is therefore encouraging to find our business men branching out to hold or capture trade in the new territory opened up by the C. N. R. J. Brown & Co. have opened a branch at Birnie, fifteen miles north; Messrs. Kerr & Graham have also opened a branch at Eden; while these and other firms are also pushing for the jobbing trade and mail order business at other points. This trade will be greatly enhanced by the opening of regular traffic on the new railway lines and further settlement of the territory through which they run.

Of the new buildings going up this year none are more pretentious than the Oddfellows block. It is 33x85 with imposing elevation, solid brick, to be finished and furnished in the best fashion. The main portion of the ground floor is for use as a postoffice and the upper floor is for exclusively lodge purposes. The Oddfellows are a strong and progressive body in Neepawa and their enterprise in building up the town is highly commendable.

The advertising columns of this paper contain the announcements of the progressive business men of Neepawa.

OURS

Is the Choice of Manitoba for Lands and Loans.

I say nothing of the District; for that read the issue

I HAVE MANY CHOICE FARMS FOR SALE IN THIS DISTRICT. AMONG OTHERS:

The S. W. 15-13-15 all under cultivation, good frame house, granary, log stables, excellent well water, all fenced and in a good state of cultivation. Half mile from school and three miles from elevators at \$3,200.

S. 1/4 4-14-16, large two story frame house, stone stable, large frame granary, all fenced, 240 acres under cultivation.

Three quarters, 2 1/2 miles from Nee-pawa with good buildings and largely under cultivation for \$5,000.

A section with brick house and large frame barn and other ample farm buildings, 460 acres broken, school on

place and 4 1/2 miles to elevators. A fine farm for \$10,000.

S. E. 4-14-15 adjoining elevators, one half under cultivation and 50 acres fine timber for \$1,500.

N. E. 10-15-15, good granary and bank stable, 90 acres cultivated, all fenced, 2 miles north of Nee-pawa, at \$2,600—\$500 down.

N. 1/4 19-14-14, good buildings and about half under a good state of cultivation, one mile from school and four miles from Nee-pawa. \$3,700.

S. W. 14-13-13, unimproved, at \$5.00 per acre.

N. W. 35-13-13, 50 acres under cultivation and log granary. This farm is two miles from station. \$1,500.

N. E. 19-14-12, frame dwelling on stone foundation 34x26, two stables and two granaries, 100 acres cultivated, 22 acres of good bluff, school across road, no waste land. \$2,800 cash. A bargain.

Write me for bargains—then come and see them. I will show buyers the lands offered.

Money to lend at 6 per cent. and higher rates according to margin and terms

FRED. L. DAVIS, - - NEEPAWA.

Progress and Prospects.

Although Nee-pawa is a young town in comparison with many others in the province, and has not grown so rapidly as some of them, progress has been sure and steady, and for fine public buildings, good business blocks, and neat comfortable residences it ranks among the best of them. The illustrations throughout this publication are convincing evidence of this.

Reviewing the progress of Nee-pawa in the past seven years we find that it has been steady and substantial. The real property and volume of trade has more than doubled in value. Seven years ago there was practically nothing doing in live stock and dairying. Everything depended on the wheat crop. But a wonderful development has taken place in this respect. The export of cattle and hogs from this point must have exceeded a quarter of a million dollars last year. And while in 1896 the wheat export did not aggregate half a million dollars, it now exceeds a million. The total trade of Nee-pawa seven years ago did not reach three quarters of a million; now it is fully a million and three quarters. The coming seven years will see a still greater advance. The wheat trade is still capable of great expansion while in other agricultural products the prospects for increase are much better. The outlook is so promising that every business man in town is preparing for expansion and the tendency on all sides is towards permanency rather than transience.

The growth of Nee-pawa's trade is best indicated by the customs returns. In the year ending June 30th, 1901, the dutiable goods entered here amounted to \$14,645 and free goods \$8,263, the duty collected being \$3,475.39. Next year there was a considerable increase. The dutiable goods imported amounted to \$21,853.00 and free goods \$4,595.00; duty collected \$5,126.00. But in the past year ending on June 30th, 1903, a far greater advancement was made. The dutiable goods passing the customs here were valued at \$85,959.00 and free goods \$46,592.00, making total importations of \$132,551.00. The duty collected was \$20,326.45, an average of 15.3 per cent. Much of the free goods are farm necessities such as lumber, barbed wire for fencing and binder twine for the harvesters so that the average rate of duty on the farmers purchases is somewhat less than 15 per cent.

Post office statistics give a fairly accurate idea of the business activity, and general intelligence of a community. Judging by this standard Nee-pawa stands fourth in the list of Manitoba cities and towns—Winnipeg, Brandon, and Portage la Prairie being the only places that make a better showing. On an average there are about 1,200 letters mailed every day in Nee-pawa. During the past year nearly 4,000 registered letters were despatched and receipts for money orders and postal notes amounted to over \$65,000. This showing gives Nee-pawa a strong claim on the Post-office Department for the erection of a postoffice building and its equipment in keeping with the growing importance of the town. Postal revenues here have increased materially of late years; and promise a much more rapid growth in the immediate future.

Industrial Activity and Opportunity.

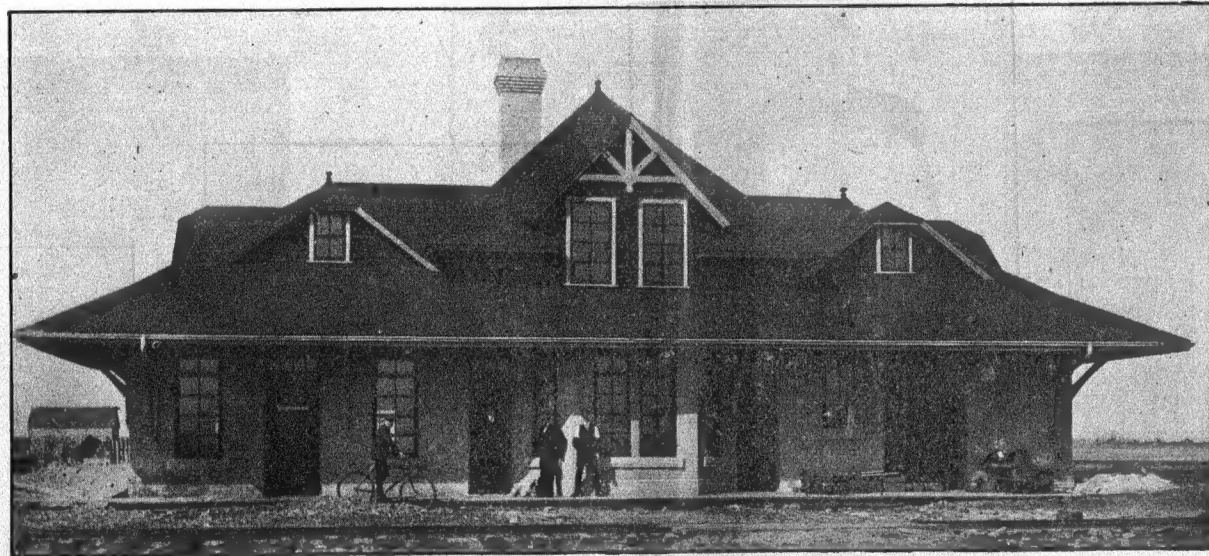
The many favorable conditions existing here for industrial pursuits, have already led to the permanent establishment of many flourishing enterprises. Chief among them is the mammoth flour mill of the Manitoba Milling Company, under the management of Mr. Jas. H. Davidson, which has a capacity of 400 barrels per day, and is kept running 24 hours a day, for six days a week, nearly all the year round. This mill is thoroughly equipped with all the best machinery and its products find ready sale in competition with other brands wherever offered. This mill has supply elevators at many points in adjacent territory and in keeping with the country's development will increase its output and spread the fame of Nee-pawa flour wherever there is demand for the best the world can produce.

Then there is the planing mill and Sash and Door factory of Fusee & McFeetors, a well equipped establishment, and the only one of its kind in Northwestern Manitoba. Messrs. Fusee & McFeetors also carry on building operations on an extensive scale, almost all the fine structures shown in these pages being their handiwork.

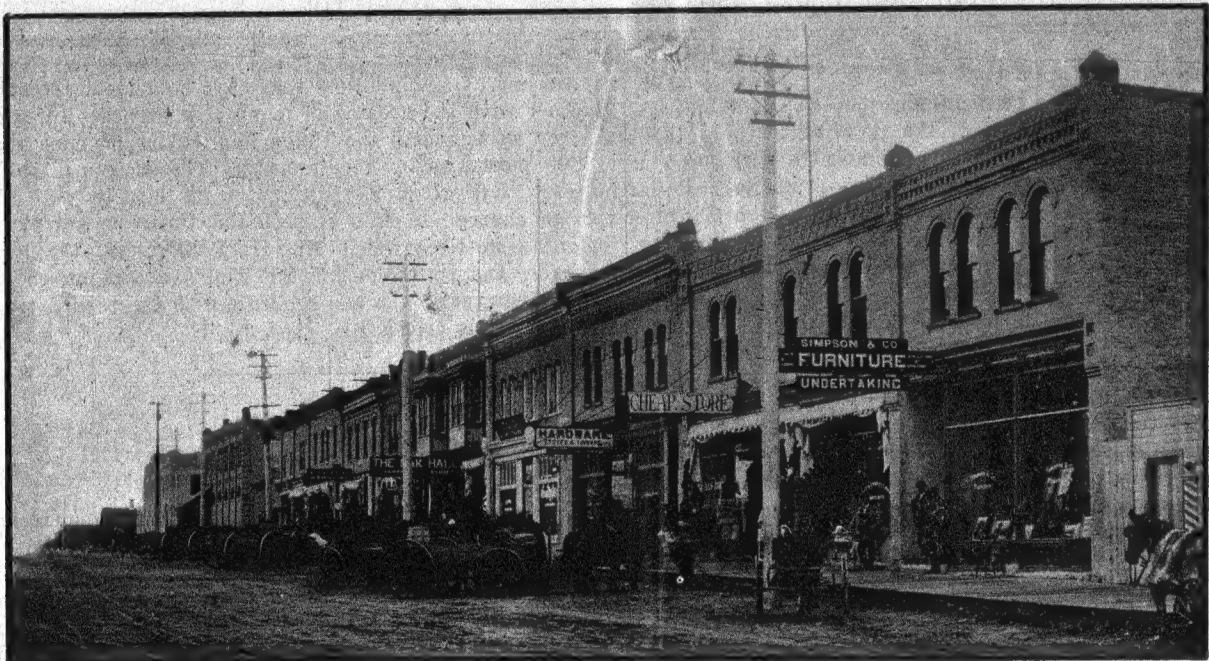
Another important industry is the creamery owned by Hamilton Bros. It is fitted up with all the latest improved machinery and will manufacture the produce of between four and five hundred cows. There are splendid prospects for expansion of this industry as the collection of cream by rail from the different settlements adjacent to the C. N. R. lines centering here ensures an ample and continuous supply.

There is now a most inviting opportunity for the establishment of a brick yard; the raw material is at hand, and the market for the product is extensive. A pork-curing establishment would also give splendid returns on capital invested.

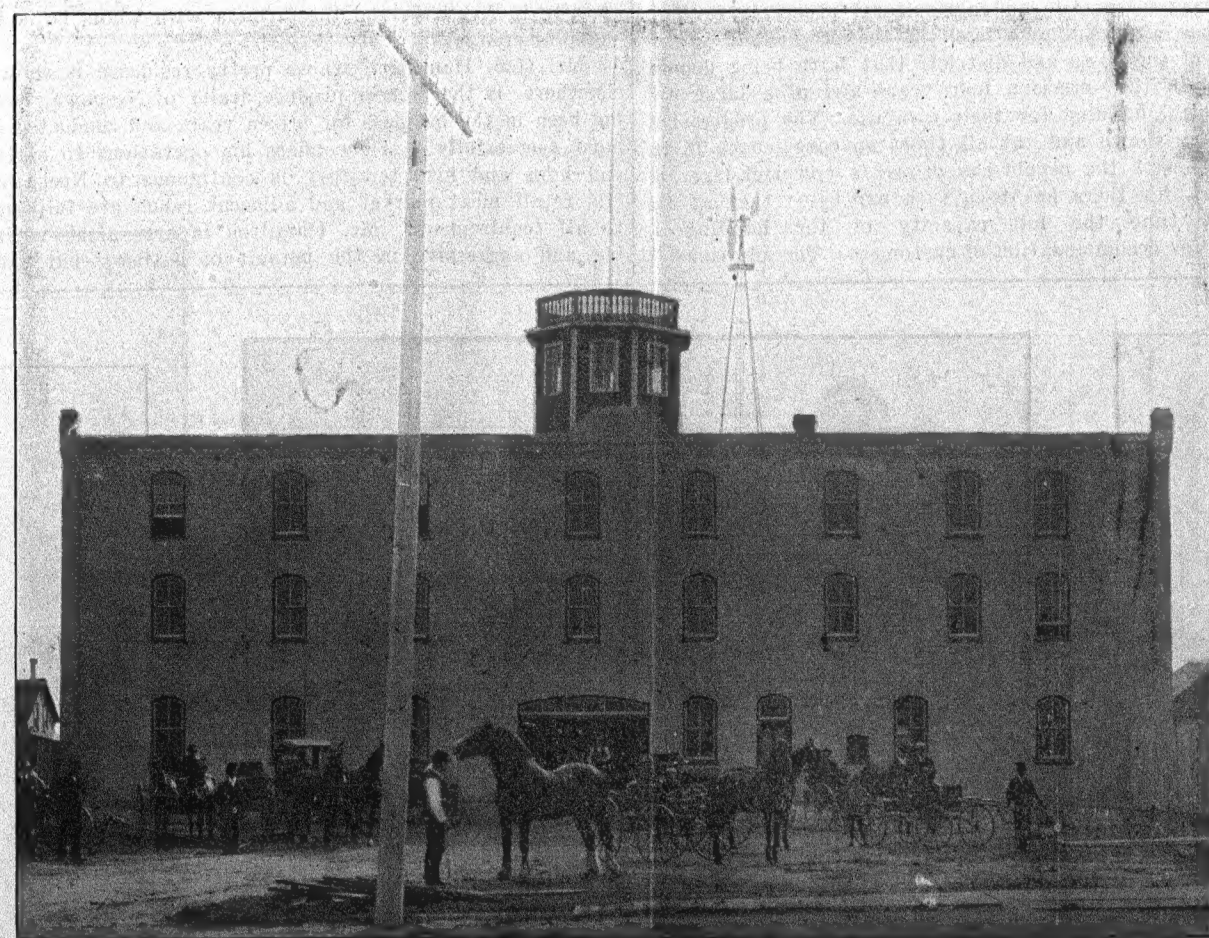
Cheap motive power is, of course, a desideratum for



C. N. R. STATION.



VIEW OF MOUNTAIN AVENUE.—Looking South.



WILLOUGHBY'S MAMMOTH BARN.

manufactures and in this respect Nee-pawa is most favorably situated. Already, the water power of Stony Creek is driving the machinery by which the town is lighted with electricity. Five times the power there is there can be developed at another point within the town limits; and at the Arden ridge, ten miles east, two thousand horsepower could be harnessed and the energy transmitted here. Aside, however, from the question of water power the close proximity of Nee-pawa to the timber areas northwest of here, and early connection by rail with the inexhaustible coal mines of Alberta gives us exceptional advantages as a manufacturing centre.

Additional Advantages.

But it is not alone in a commercial sense that Nee-pawa occupies an important position in Manitoba. Glancing at the map shown on the front page of this publication it will be seen that it is the central city of the central province of Canada and with present and prospective railway lines will have close connection with all points in the province. This central location and railway connection together with the fact that it is in a mixed farming district, at the convergence of the exclusively grain-growing and extensive stock raising portions, marks Nee-pawa as the most desirable location for the Provincial Agricultural College; and the rapid development shown in the live stock industry during the past few years coupled with the fact that the farmers of the district are procuring the best pure bred stock obtainable for breeding purposes will soon give us the distinction of being the pure bred live stock market of Manitoba.

There are still other reasons why Nee-pawa is bound to grow and prosper. Its assured low rate of taxation and competitive market advantages, which reduce the cost of living, together with its healthy environments, pretty situation, splendid educational equipment and facilities for pleasure and amusement, make it a desirable place for people of leisure to take up their abode. Already there are quite a number of this class located here. Park Lake, a body of water of about thirty acres in extent, is a favored resort for boating and bathing; and a large recreation ground, adjacent to this lake, is being laid out and enclosed where excellent facilities are afforded for summer sports and amusements, exhibitions and picnics. A well-appointed opera house, seating 600, a large skating and curling rink, and a projected hockey rink are the in-door pleasure resorts. There are Presbyterian, Methodist, Anglican and Baptist churches and a Salvation Army barracks; and the fraternal societies are: Oddfellows, Masons, Orangemen, United Workmen, Independent Foresters, and Woodmen of the World.

It was probably in recognition of the many natural advantages of the town which would be more appreciated as they become known and recognized through the early extensions of railways that prompted the Provincial government to select Nee-pawa as the location for the offices of a new Land Titles district created on January 1, 1902. The offices were formally opened for business on January 2nd and the town has since that date enjoyed the business advantages resultant from the opening of these offices. The new district was formed out of the Portage la Prairie district and comprises the territory north of township twelve, between ranges twelve and twenty-three to township nineteen and township nineteen north to the boundary of the province, between ranges twelve and the western boundary of the Province, a very large area of country. The offices are at present located in the county building and occupy nearly all the ground floor. There is at present sufficient vault accommodation in the building but owing to the rapidly increasing business larger vaults will before long be needed, in fact it will soon become necessary that a new office building for land titles office purposes alone be erected. If the government decides upon doing so the people of Nee-pawa will heartily welcome such a substantial addition to her public buildings. J. P. Curran, lately of Minnedosa, barrister at law, is the District Registrar. Mr. Curran has been a resident of Manitoba since 1881 and has been in continuous practice of his profession in the province since that time until his appointment.

The Banks Have Confidence.

Nothing could be more convincing of the stability and future prospects of Nee-pawa than the fact that three of the most progressive monetary institutions of Canada have opened branches here and invested their capital in permanent buildings. These are the Merchants Bank of Canada, the Union Bank of Canada, and the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

The Merchants Bank of Canada is the pioneer bank of Manitoba. In the early seventies it opened the first bank office in Winnipeg and since that date has steadily branched out and now operates twenty offices throughout the west. The branch here was opened in 1898. Connections formed and being formed have necessitated the procuring

Farm Lands || Town Property

HERE IT IS.

Just what you are looking for. A first-class farm in a good locality that can be bought away down cheap. Can you reckon the value of a farm that will produce yearly 30 bushels of No. 1 hard to the acre?

I can sell you such farms in a wild state at from \$6 to \$10 per acre, and partly improved and improved farms with buildings at from \$10 to \$30 per acre.

A section of land, one-half cultivated, all fenced, comfortable farm buildings, 2 miles from Neepawa, well watered, splendid dairy and wheat farm, \$12.50 per acre.

A 480 acre farm with 230 acres of wheat and 100 acres of oats and barley for \$12,000. This farm has good buildings and is well located.

A large block of western land at \$5 per acre, or \$6 per acre in separate parcels. All choice selected land.

Up to the present Neepawa has not been invaded with land seekers such as has entered some other districts hence the low prices.

If you are interested write to me for particulars or better still come and see these farms and be convinced.

Land
Agent and
Valuator.

Jonathan J. Hamilton, *B. R. Hamilton Black*
..Neepawa..

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

PAID-UP CAPITAL
\$6,000,000

RESERVE
\$2,900,000

Head Office: MONTREAL, P.Q.

PRESIDENT:

H. MONTAGU ALLAN.

GENERAL MANAGER:

THOMAS FYSHE.

SUPERINTENDENT OF BRANCHES AND CHIEF

INSPECTOR:

E. F. HEBDEN.

GEO. S. HARRISON,

MANAGER NEEPAWA BRANCH.

OPERATES 90 BRANCHES
throughout Canada.

Accounts of . .

MANUFACTURERS

WHOLESALE

RETAILERS

AGENTS

FARMERS

RANCHERS, ETC.

Operated on most favorable

terms.

Interest allowed on Savings
Bank deposits.

Farmers' Notes cashed at
lowest rates.

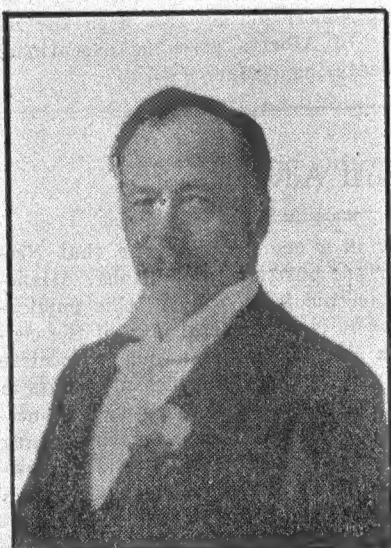
Approved Joint Sale
Notes cashed at par.

OFFICE HOURS:

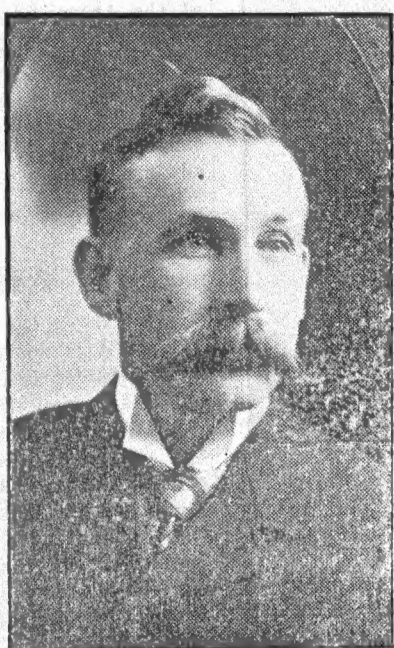
Slack Season—10 to 3.

Saturdays, 10 to 4.

Busy Season—Always open



M. H. FIELDHOUSE.



MAYOR HOWDEN.



HON. JNO. A. DAVIDSON.



J. J. HAMILTON.



JOHN CRAWFORD.



JOHN WEMYSS.

of large, commodious and up-to-date quarters, which the bank are now building and will occupy inside of a very few months. The Merchants Bank of Canada holds a most enviable position from a financial institution's view. Their stocks stand high which proves their undoubted stability, their earning powers, and their standing with the financial world; and they are in such a free and liquid state that every depositor could be paid in an hour without the bank being obliged to call on a discount for payment of a loan. This is a point which it is well for depositors and discounters alike to make note of. The bank has and bids for a large and strong connection with farmers whose business, from its strong position, it is able and anxious to operate satisfactorily and conveniently from the customer's standpoint. The Neepawa branch is under the management of Mr. Geo. S. Harrison, son of ex-Premier Harrison, who in the early days before monetary institutions exhibited much faith in the west, conducted a private bank in this town. Though young in years, Manager Harrison, has had that western experience which is so essential to success, and his training was under one of the most astute financiers of the west.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce has been operating in Canada for over 36 years. Since the 1st of June it operates 101 branches, the largest number of any bank doing business on the continent. Its head office is at Toronto and at a meeting held on the 14th of May the paid up capital of \$8,000,000 was increased to \$10,000,000. Its reserve fund is \$2,500,000 more. Its branches now extend from Sydney, Cape Breton, in the extreme East to Victoria in the West, and from Dawson in the north to San Francisco in the south. It is represented at all the principle business centers in Canada west of Montreal, and has its own offices in New York, Portland (Oregon), Seattle, and in London (England). On November last the total assets of the bank had reached the enormous sum of \$72,825,692.56 which have since been considerably augmented by the usual growth and by the acquisition of the Halifax Banking Company, an institution that has retained the friendship and support of many influential Nova

Scotians during the past 78 years. In Neepawa the progress of the bank has been notably marked and they have shown their appreciation of the rapid growth of their business by deciding to remain permanently with us. The property on the corner of the two principle business streets in town—Mountain Avenue and Hamilton Street—erected by Hon. John Davidson and lately occupied by Mr. Jno. Brown, has been secured as a site, and building operations will commence just as soon as Mr. Brown can move into his commodious and handsome store next door north. The new offices will be fitted up in a manner that will do credit to the bank as well as to the town in which they have the faith to invest their money. During the past year the bank has opened 15 new branches in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. Mr. G. M. Gibbs, the local manager, has had a wide experience in the bank's service and is one of its most trusted managers.

The Union Bank of Canada has gained the distinction of being more aggressive than any competitor in the West. Starting about twenty years ago with one branch in Winnipeg it has now 55 between the Red River and the Rocky Mountains—and is still spreading. An evidence of its faith in the country is the erection this year in Winnipeg of a ten story building and the purpose to transfer its base of operations from Quebec to the Prairie Capital. It is in every respect a western institution. The Union Bank was first to open up in Neepawa. That was in 1891 when capital and banking facilities were much needed. Its advent was hailed with enthusiasm by the business men and farming community; and under judicious management this branch has been a very important factor in promoting mercantile and agricultural prosperity. This bank has always shown faith in the people and in the future of the town and district; that faith being demonstrated in the erection four years ago of a large and substantial building for their own use. The progressiveness thus shown and at all times so conspicuous in its dealings with the people has proved a powerful lever on business, for there has been such expansion that at the present time the full capacity of the building is needed for accommodation of customers. The additions to

capital and available assets that have been made recently, together with the opening of many new branches throughout the west, places the Union in a better position than ever to meet growing requirements. The success of banks however, like other institutions, rests largely with the men in charge. In this respect the Union is singularly fortunate in Neepawa. Mr. H. F. Forrest, the local manager, has so conducted the bank's affairs as to encourage enterprise and add immensely to the town's trade and the bank's profits.

Captains of Industry.

It has already been noted what great advancement has been made in the live stock industry at Neepawa in recent years. This development is due largely to the extensive operations of Messrs. Dan. Hamilton, Geo. Hamilton, W. Willoughby and others. Mr. Dan. Hamilton conducts a large ranching business near Medicine Hat, in West Assiniboia and makes Neepawa his base of operations in an extensive trade in cattle, horses and hogs. Elsewhere in this publication is shown his cozy residence and a view of one of his droves of cattle as they were being rounded up for shipment to eastern markets. He also conducts a retail meat market in Neepawa and a supply ranch on the borders of the town. Mr. Hamilton is a typical westerner—stalwart, vigorous and enthusiastic. He has unbounded confidence in the country, and especially in Neepawa and the farmers with whom he is in constant contact.

Mr. Geo. Hamilton, whose pretty residence is shown elsewhere, is the pioneer produce dealer of Neepawa, having been in the business for fifteen years and conducted it most successfully. He confines his operations to cattle and hogs and his territory is contiguous to Neepawa. His retail meat market and adjacent ranch are fully up to all requirements. Mr. Hamilton is ever alert—untiring and aggressive in the pursuit of business—but cau-

tious. Taking a lively interest in the cattle industry he has an ambition to produce the best and has lately added to his herd some of the best strains of pure bred animals.

The mammoth barn of W. Willoughby, shown in this issue, is said to be the largest in Canada and probably as well fitted up as any. It is 100 feet square, three stories high, brick veneer, and has accommodation for 400 horses. Mr. Willoughby has been engaged in the horse trade for twenty-five years and is not only an extensive importer, but also a breeder on a large scale. He has a big farm in Glendale, ten miles southwest of Neepawa, and smaller holdings throughout the district which furnish much of the feed for the stock kept at his barn. The large operations of Mr. Willoughby and others in the importation of horses has impressed upon farmers in the district the absurdity of their purchasing instead of selling horses, and a change is taking place. Within the past year a considerable number of splendid sires have been imported by syndicates and individuals; and in the course of five years more we expect to see Mr. Willoughby reversing his operations and exporting instead of importing horses.

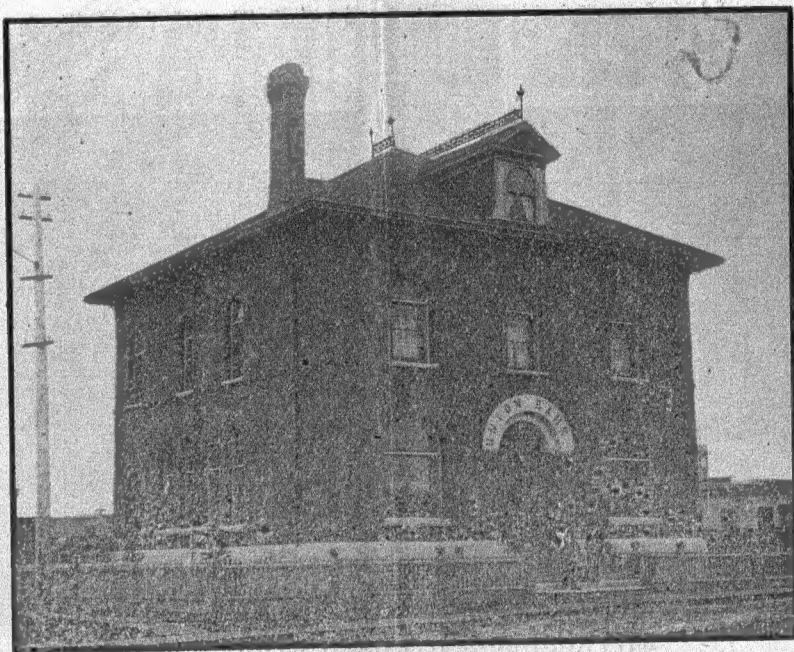
Real Estate Men.

These three gentlemen may be justly termed "Captains of Industry" in Neepawa. Their dealings bring them into contact with people abroad and they thereby make the town known beyond the bounds of the district of which it is the centre. Closely allied with them in this respect are the real estate dealers—Messrs. J. A. Roberts, J. J. Hamilton, B. W. Polton, M. H. Fieldhouse, Fred L. Davis and H. V. Fieldhouse. These men are placing the advantages of the Neepawa district before the outside world and attracting hither many settlers and investors.

The handsome residence of Mr. Roberts, shown elsewhere, indicates his standing in the community. His operations are solely on his own behalf—not as agent—and his holdings include some of the choicest farms in the



VIEW OF HAMILTON STREET.—Looking West.



UNION BANK.



B. R. HAMILTON'S HARDWARE STORE.

B. W. BOLTON

REAL ESTATE AGENT

They have made other people
INDEPENDENT
they will make you
RICH.

THEY ARE CHEAP.

Splendid unimproved lands for
sale at low figures.

I HAVE THE
CHOICEST FARMS

IN THE
NEEPAWA DISTRICT

FOR SALE.

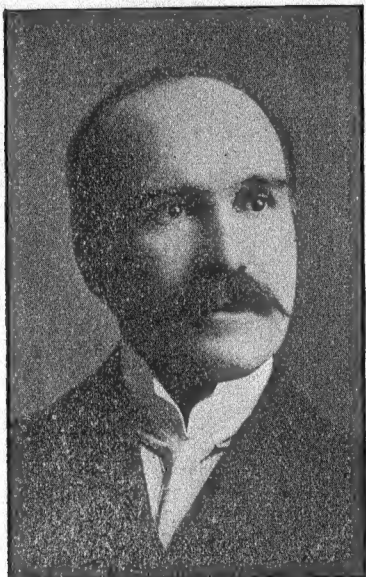
Town Houses and Lots for sale

Money to Loan at Lowest
Current Rates.

Valuations Made.

Fire and Life Insurance.

Mountain Avenue - - - NEEPAWA, MAN.



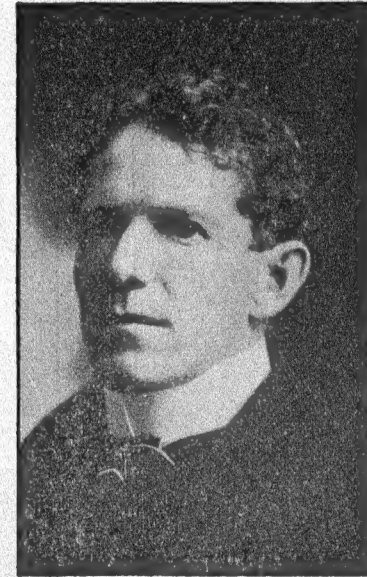
W. S. GORDON.



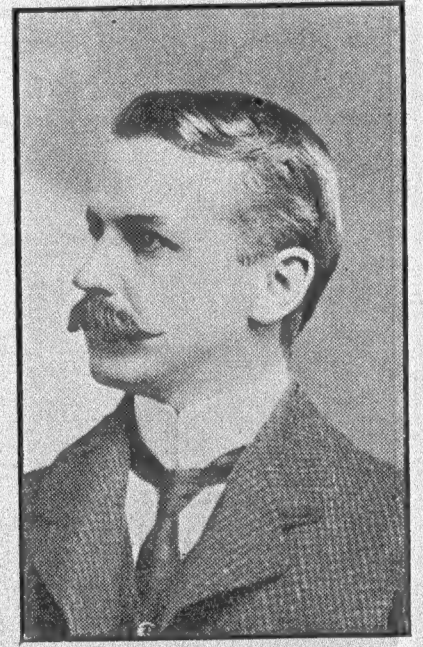
GEO. S. HARRISON.



H. F. FORREST.



G. M. GIBBS.



B. W. BOLTON.

district. Mr. Roberts came from England to Manitoba in the early days and amid all discouragements has shown his strong belief in its progress by liberal investments of capital.

Mr. J. J. Hamilton is one of the first settlers in Neepawa and has always had implicit faith in its future. He has a most extensive list of properties in all parts of the district to offer settlers and his intimate knowledge of the country enables him to direct new-comers aright. Mr. Hamilton is also a large personal holder of town property, which he considers an asset that will double in value in a short time. He has occupied many positions of public trust and is just now absorbed in the philanthropic work of pushing on the hospital project.

Mr. B. W. Bolton controls an aggregate estate of probably 200,000 acres of wild and cultivated lands from which settlers or investors may choose. He has travelled over almost every foot of territory adjacent to Neepawa and knows values thoroughly. Mr. Bolton represents many of the largest insurance companies (fire and life) and is trustee for a number of private investors in town and country property.

M. H. Fieldhouse has occupied a prominent place in the history of Neepawa and is now secretary of the School Board and secretary of the Board of Trade. Starting out as a farmer in the early days and afterwards taking up conveyancing he has fitted himself in an exceptional degree for the real estate business in which he is now engaged. Mr. Fieldhouse was police magistrate of Neepawa under the late government.

Fred L. Davis began the practice of law in Neepawa in 1893 and while securing a large clientele has also operated in real estate to a considerable extent. Lately his business in this line has expanded rapidly and now overshadows the purely legal department. Though extremely cautious in investments Mr. Davis has no reluctance in securing all the Neepawa properties he means

will permit. Though much absorbed in his business, Mr. Davis takes a keen interest in the local improvement society which is doing good work in beautifying the town in the way of tree-planting and boulevarding. He is solicitor for the Union Bank of Canada.

H. V. Fieldhouse is the youngest and most recent to engage in the law and real estate business in Neepawa, but his energy and perseverance have already brought him prominently to the front. His faith in the profitability of real estate investments is strong and his personal hazards are limited only by his resources.

Pioneers and Pushers.

Though the gentlemen already mentioned have much to in drawing the attention of the world to Neepawa, there are others who by their public services and enterprise occupy a large space in the public eye. First amongst these is Hon. Jno. A. Davidson who was the pioneer settler on the Neepawa townsite and carried on a mercantile business for many years, besides being mayor of the town for a long period and a central figure in politics. It was Mr. Davidson who gave the name Neepawa to the town at the time of incorporation in 1883 when he was chosen its first mayor. The word is from the aboriginal vocabulary and means "Plenty." Its appropriateness is at once apparent, and its selection is an evidence of Mr. Davidson's appreciation of the country's capabilities. In the different positions he has occupied, Mr. Davidson has had much to do in promoting the town's welfare, and though the fates were not always propitious it is gratifying to know that a liberal measure of success has been attained by him and that his labors for the people have been amply appreciated. He regards the outlook for Neepawa as

hopeful in the highest degree and his faith is shown in his investments and enterprises.

No less prominent in the town's history and as instrumental in its development has been Mr. Jno. Crawford, head of the farm machinery business of the Crawford Company. It has not fallen to Mr. Crawford's lot to attain the position of chief magistrate of the town—he never sought it—but he sat two terms in the legislature as representative of the district, and he has been reeve of the rural municipality of Rosedale for a long time. In these public positions Mr. Crawford has rendered important services; and in his business relations with the agricultural community he has been eminently successful. His farm implement establishment in Neepawa is perhaps the most extensive in the province outside of Winnipeg. He supplies a large territory from this point. Mr. Crawford is the holder of a considerable area of farm and town property which he considers his most valuable assets.

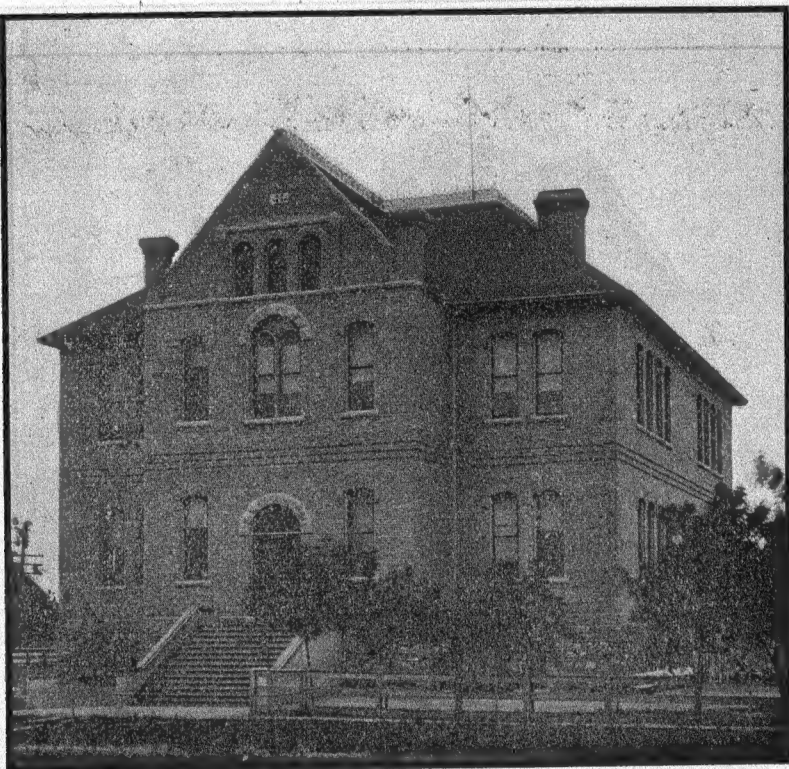
Another gentleman who has figured prominently in business and public affairs here is Mr. R. C. Ennis. He established and carried on successfully for many years the milling industry and also entered into the lumber and implement trades for a time. His business connections with the people made him so popular that he was elected to the legislature in 1899. Mr. Ennis is now engaged in railway construction on the Canadian Northern.

J. H. Howden, the present mayor of Neepawa, has attained some distinction through his advocacy and working out of the democratic principle of municipal operation of public franchises. He was instrumental in persuading the people to engage in their own electric light and telephone service and subsequently induced them to supplement these by development of the water power on Stony Creek. His proposal now is to increase the capacity of the electric light plant three-fold and to double the telephone service. Mr. Howden has proven himself an able

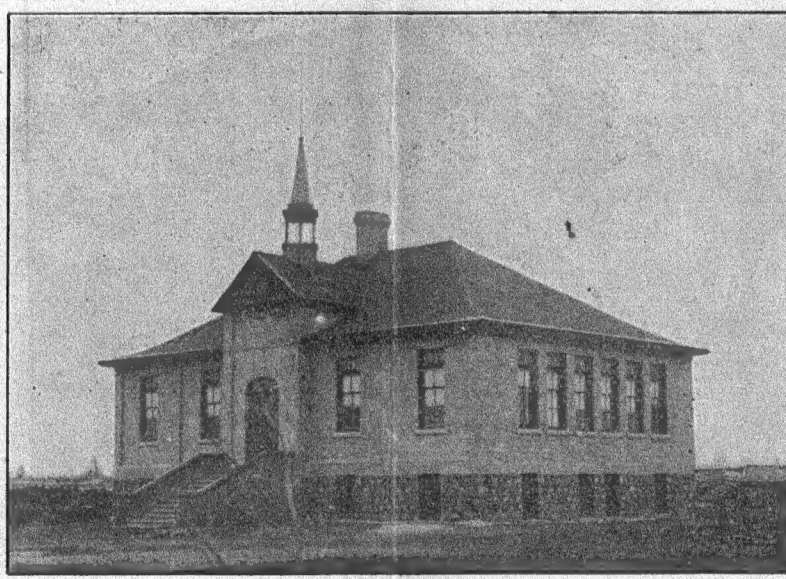
administrator and is confident that he can amply demonstrate the feasibility of municipal operation of public franchises. The town band, a musical organization of high repute, has also taken up much of Mr. Howden's time; yet he does not neglect his legal profession. He is solicitor for the rural municipalities of Rosedale and Lansdowne and for the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Neepawa affords no examples of rapid accumulation of wealth in business enterprises. Competition is too keen and the public too shrewd for that. But there are many who have made steady and safe progress to positions of independence. Special mention might be made of two. John Simpson, whose block is shown in the Mountain Avenue illustration, embarked in the furniture trade here in 1895 after others had failed in that line. Mr. Simpson's capital was small, but he was practical and wide-awake. The results are seen to-day in his three rent bearing business properties and his large and well-stocked store. He is a direct importer from eastern factories and carries on a considerable supply trade with adjacent towns, besides having the local market entirely to himself.

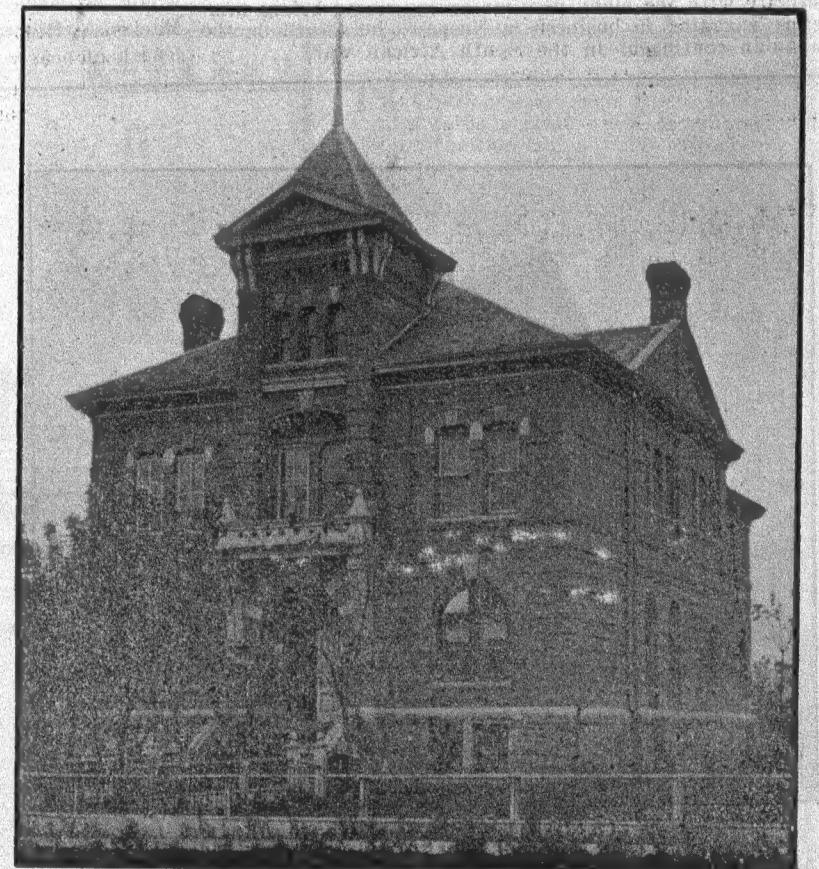
B. R. Hamilton, head of the hardware firm bearing his name, started his present business about fifteen years ago. His has been a strenuous life, much of his time and talents being devoted to public affairs, besides taking a leading position in mercantile matters. The Hamilton Hardware Store is now the most completely equipped if not the most extensive in Northwestern Manitoba. It is conducted on metropolitan lines such as must attract trade from beyond the boundaries of ordinary local demand.



CENTRAL SCHOOL.



NORTH END SCHOOL.



COURT HOUSE.

Our Leading Brands:

Hungarian Patent

Strathcona : :
Straight Bakers

Strong Bakers

Our Leading Brands:

An Up-to-Date Milling Plant

Flour Second To None

... Is the position of . .

THE MANITOBA MILLING COMPANY

Having our elevators situated in what is acknowledged to be the best wheat district of Manitoba, the quality of the grain we grind is of a uniformly superior quality.

THE
MANITOBA MILLING CO.
LIMITED.



NEEPAWA PLANING
MILL AND SASH AND
DOOR FACTORY

ORDERS FROM BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS, FARMERS AND MERCHANTS FILLED PROMPTLY.

A STOCK OF FINE TIMBER INCLUDING PINE, CEDAR, OAK, ASH and HARDWOOD.

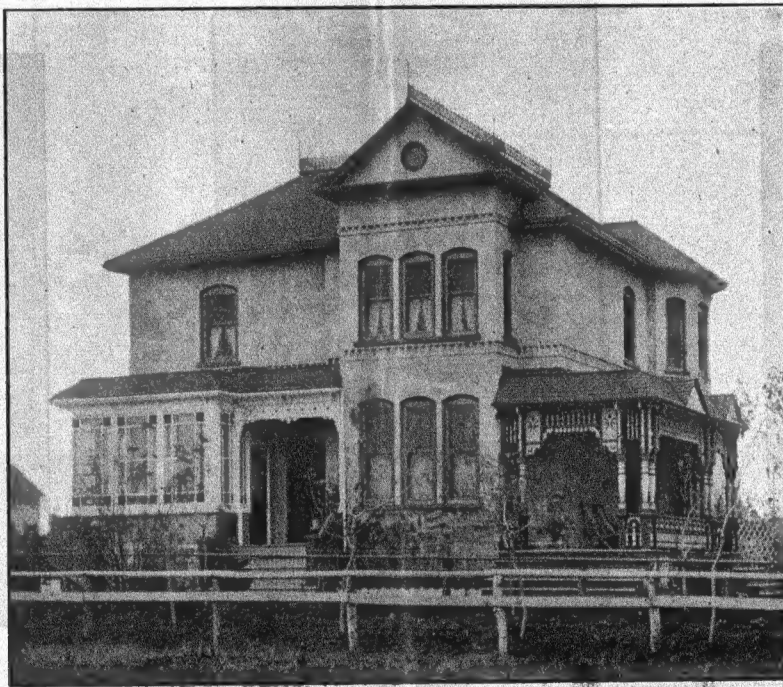
WOODEN PUMPS, WAGGON TONGUES AND AXLES MADE TO ORDER

FUSEE & McFEETORS

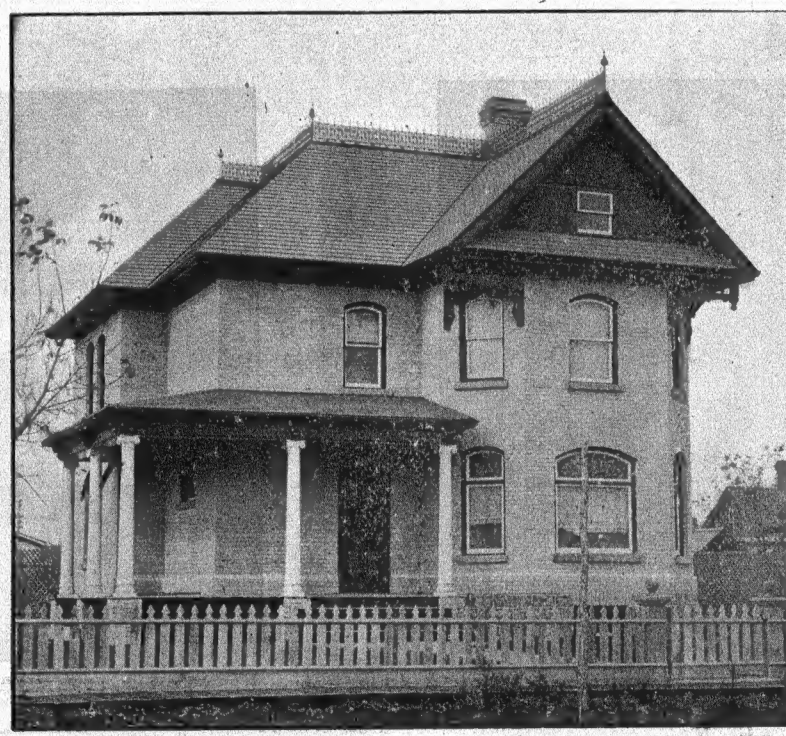
OFFICE AND FACTORY: Near C.P.R. Station
Mountain Avenue.



RESIDENCE OF JNO. A. DAVIDSON.



RESIDENCE OF JAS. A. ROBERTS.



RESIDENCE OF J. P. CURRAN.

In Prominent Positions.

As will be seen by the illustrations the rising generation in Neepawa is amply provided with school accommodation. In addition to this there is a most efficient teaching staff, of which Mr. E. J. Motley is principal. But the credit for the splendid educational facilities of Neepawa rests primarily with the public school board which, for the present, is presided over by Mr. John Wemyss. This gentleman has devoted much thought and labor to the promotion of public school work here and also to the furtherance of the agricultural interests as secretary of the agricultural society. As solicitor for the town, the rural municipality of Langford and for the Merchants Bank of Canada Mr. Wemyss has acquired a varied experience as a professional man.

Postmaster W. F. Young is numbered amongst the early residents of Neepawa. Before taking that position he was for a long time secretary-treasurer of Rosedale municipality. Mr. Young is largely interested in town property and carries on farming operations as well. He is firmly convinced of the stability of Neepawa and its institutions.

R. D. Young, collector of customs and town assessor, is perhaps in a better position than anyone else to gauge the onward progress of the town. Figures given elsewhere tell of the trade increase. His last assessment roll shows great appreciation in recent years.

In carrying on public affairs in such a place as Neepawa (operating municipal franchises) the position of town clerk is one of more than ordinary importance. This position has for some time been filled most efficiently by Mr. J. W. Pattison, who is especially well adapted for the work in hand. Mr. Pattison is also a holder of a real estate operator in real estate.

The maintenance of law and order in the community devolves upon Mr. W. S. Gordon, police magistrate, and H. J. Johnston, constable. Mr. Gordon has had a varied experience in life which qualifies him for dealing satisfactorily with the many peculiar cases coming before him. Before engaging in business in Neepawa he served on the Canadian contingent in the South African war.

The Canadian West.

If signs forecast truly, the Canadian West is on the eve of a vast development that will make this land the keystone of the Dominion. Its history dates back to the year 1669, and its slow growth has been due to the ignorance that prevailed, not alone in Great Britain and Europe, but even the older parts of Canada, concerning its resources and potentialities. Despite the energetic missionary work that has been done, under government authority and otherwise, this lack of definite knowledge still exists. There is no need for fear that at the present rate of settlement the agricultural lands will soon all be taken up. The approximate area of the territories, Assiniboia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Athabasca, which extend westward from Manitoba to the Rockies is 345,000,000 acres. Of this 87,590,000 acres are already disposed of in railway, Indian and timber reserves, school grants, Hudson's Bay Company's lands and land already taken up by settlers. The latter includes only 4,443,772 acres, a very small percentage of the total. It must be borne in mind that practically all this land is suitable for grain and animal production. The area of the Province of Manitoba is 74,000,000 acres, and of this also, but a small portion is yet under tillage. North of the Territories, extending to the Peace River district and Great Slave Lake, all the more valuable crops of the temperate zone can be raised without being injured by summer frosts. There will be land for the incoming settlers for many generations to come.

The Canadian West has everything on a large scale. From the northwest to the southeast there runs a great depression, containing one of the greatest chains of lakes to be found in the world. Three of these lakes, Winnipeg, Great Slave and Great Bear, are each about the size of Ireland, and if the three were put into one, it would be large enough to float the British Isles. The Mackenzie River, entirely within this territory, has a length of nearly 3,000 miles, and the Saskatchewan, running from the Rocky Mountains to Lake Winnipeg, drains a valley 1,300 miles long. Everything else is designed on a correspondingly large scale, the grain yield included. In 1902 the total yield of all kinds of grain was 125,000,000 bushels, and this was raised on an almost infinitesimal portion of the total area of arable land.

Ignorance prevails in regard to the climate. While the winters are severe, they are scarcely any colder than in older parts of Canada. The summer frosts that in the '70's wrought a great deal of harm to the grain crops are rapidly disappearing with the increase of cultivation and drainage. There hasn't been a severe summer frost in this province for eighteen years. This holds true of more northern regions. The time is rapidly coming when mixed farming, stock-raising and grain-growing will be successfully carried on as far north as Great Slave Lake, or even farther.

The resources of the West do not consist wholly of grain-growing and stock-raising. The plain lands are underlaid with great beds of coal, and in the Mackenzie district there are indications of its being one of the world's greatest petroleum-bearing regions. Around Medicine Hat natural gas has been found in paying quantities. Besides all these, the country is rich in game and fish of all kinds.

What the western country needs is people. That is the one element necessary to make its development a

reality. The Minister of the Interior, Hon. Clifford Sifton, estimates the population to-day at approximately 350,000 and believes that by 1905 it will have reached a million.

Canada's Progress.

Canada has grown and prospered wonderfully during the last decade. Its trade has increased to enormous proportions. Its crops have been such as to merit for Canada abroad the title of "granary of the world." Its mines and ore fields, particularly those of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, have been developed in such a way as to set dreaming the most pessimistic and it is now generally conceded that the finest jewels of Great Britain's crown can more than supply its home market for minerals while it exports annually millions worth of grain, fish, lumber and timber.

Of the industries based on natural resources the fisheries rank second in Canada. This country has over 5,600 miles of sea coast, in addition to inland seas, innumerable lakes, and a great number of rivers. The exports of the fishery products in 1897 amounted to \$22,783,546. The home consumption is estimated at a value of \$15,000,000, giving a total yield from the fisheries of nearly \$38,000,000 annually, exclusive of the catch of foreign fishermen.

The sea, inshore and inland fisheries of Canada furnish cod, mackerel,

haddock, halibut, herring, hake, salmon, shad, alewives, striped bass, smelt, lake trout, muscalonge, white fish, sturgeon, pike perch, black bass, brook trout, pike, eels, and gold-eye, besides oysters, lobsters, seals, whales and walrus.

The richest whaling regions in the world are said to exist in the Hudson's Bay and Arctic regions of Canada.

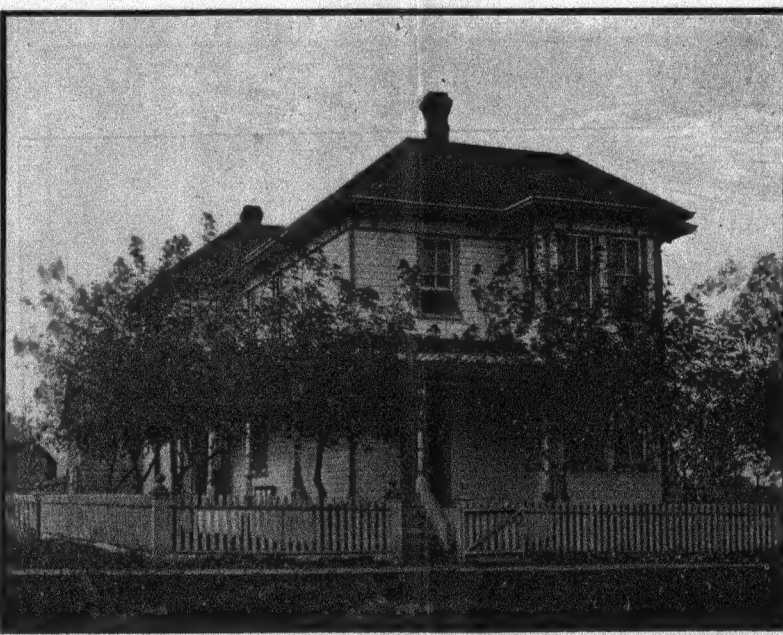
The Pacific coast fisheries furnish halibut, black cod, oulchan, anchovy, herring, smelt, and many species of salmon and trout. The salmon of British Columbia are worth over \$5,000,000 annually, and the total yield of the fisheries of that province exceeds \$6,000,000.

Lumbering ranks third among the extractive industries of Canada and the forest wealth is very great. It is stated that 123 species of trees grow in this country, 94 occurring east of the Rocky Mountains, and 29 on the Pacific coast. The forest belt extends a distance of about 4,000 miles east and west, with a breadth of some 700 miles. The trees consist principally of the following species: Black and white spruce, banksian pine, white pine, red pine, larch, balsam fir, balsam poplar, aspen, canoe birch, bird cherry, white cedar, black ash and mountain ash occur sparingly in the southern part of this belt.

British Columbia is thought to possess the greatest compact reserve of timber in the world. The wooded area is estimated at 285,000 square miles and includes many kinds of timber. The Douglas spruce is the



RESIDENCE OF JAS. H. DAVIDSON.



RESIDENCE OF DAN. HAMILTON.



RESIDENCE OF GEO. HAMILTON.

THE CRAWFORD CO. LIMITED

IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS . . .

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

OUR stock is the largest and most complete in the West. We ship direct from the factories by the carload which ensures us goods in better condition and lower freight rates. The goods we carry are from the best and most reliable makers in the world. We are prepared to supply the most exacting, feeling confident we can do better for our customers than any other house.

Our manager is the oldest retail implement man in the West, and has made a special study of the trade for over twenty years. He is an acknowledged expert by all who know him.

Being farmers we take special pains to test all goods before recommending them to our customers.

THE CRAWFORD CO., Limited

I SELL SO AS TO
: SELL AGAIN :



THE LEVER OF LOW
PRICES HAS LIFTED
THIS BUSINESS INTO
ITS PRESENT POPU-
LARITY : : : : :

The Lumber in my yards has been selected with an eye to the requirements of my customers.

Your vantage in dealing with me is two-fold. You not only get the lumber much cheaper, but you have a much larger and better assorted stock to select from.

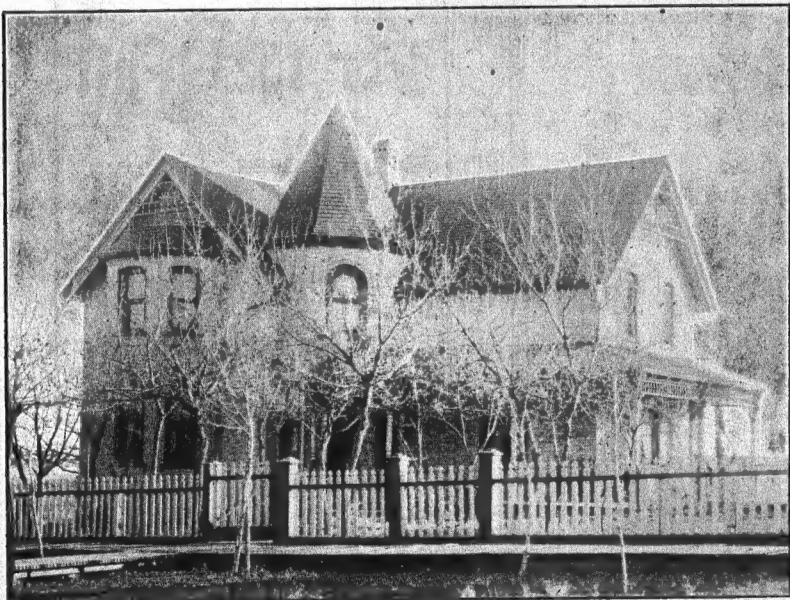
FLOORING : : SIDING : : CEILING
SHIPLAP : : DIMENSION : : ETC.

In Pine, Cedar, Fir, Spruce, Tamarac, Maple, Basswood.

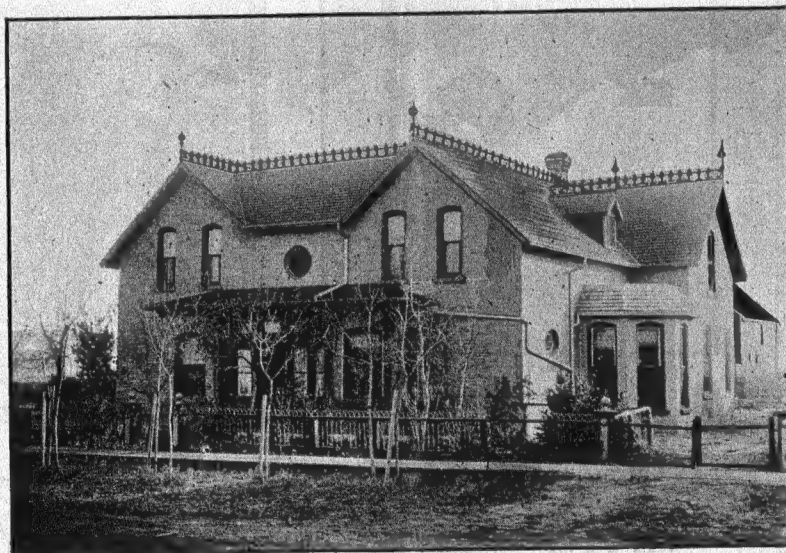
Large Stock of GOOD CHEAP BOARDS.

I welcome visitors and will be pleased to give prices.

HARD WALL PLASTER AND CEMENT

Burley's Lumber Yards.

RESIDENCE OF M. H. FIELDHOUSE.



RESIDENCE OF JOHN WEMYSS.

show tree of British Columbia and indeed of Canada.

The forests of Canada contain pine, spruce, hemlock, oak, elm, maple, beech, birch, butternut, hickory, basswood, etc. Nearly 38 per cent. of its whole area is forested.

In 1899 the capital invested in the pulp mills of Canada alone was about \$15,000,000. The capacity of the mills was over 1,200 tons per day. The value of the forest products exported in 1901 was nearly \$33,000,000 and their total must have been three times that amount.

Transportation Problem.

Without doubt, the greatest impediment to progress in the Canadian West has been the lack of adequate transportation facilities and the excessive cost of same.

Fifteen years ago the C. P. R. charged 27 cents a bushel to haul a bushel of wheat from Western Manitoba to Fort William. To-day the rate is 17 cents. The ten cents difference is just so much added to the producer's profits.

The cost of everything the farmer uses has been effected in the same way. Machinery, fifteen years ago, cost fifty per cent. more than now hence the farmer can now produce his crops at much less expense than formerly—the difference going to swell his profits.

The past fifteen years have witnessed great developments in the transportation facilities of Western

Canada. But the transportation question is by no means solved. Greater development within the coming decade is assured. Not only is the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian Northern Railway extending lines to many new districts, but the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada will construct a line across the prairies and through the mountains to the Pacific coast.

But by far the most important project yet outlined is that just enunciated at Ottawa—that is, the construction by the Canadian Government of a "people's highway" from the Red River of the North to the Atlantic tidewater.

Nor is this all. Just as sure as the Canadian West fills up with settlers there must of necessity be a shorter and more direct outlet for the staple products of the country to the world's metropolis. There must be a railway to Hudson's Bay. And this, too, should be a government road.

With the additions to transportation facilities just mentioned, there will not only be material reductions in the cost of production on the farms but the cost of exporting produce will be brought down to the lowest possible figure. Ten cents a bushel will probably cover the total outlay for transportation from the granaries of Western Canada farmers to the docks of European cities.

When that day comes—and it is not ten years distant—farming in Western Canada will be the most lucra-

tive occupation open to men of brawn, brain and energy.

Western Grain Area.

The Northwest Grain Dealers' Association has issued the following bulletin:

Estimated area under crop in Manitoba and Northwest Territories, for 1903:

	Acres.
Wheat	3,123,663
Oats	1,101,333
Barley	381,135
Flax	64,639

	Acres.	Increase.
Wheat	2,624,928	19 p.c.
Oats	1,001,212	10 p.c.
Barley	356,562	6 p.c.
Flax	46,550	38 p.c.

The condition of the growing crop over the whole country is excellent. While in the smaller area of the northwestern portion of Manitoba rain would be beneficial, yet in the large wheat belt of the west and south plenty of rain has fallen, and wheat especially could not look more promising.

Manitoba's Area.

According to the fourth census of the Dominion the Province of Manitoba comprises an area of 47,188,298 acres, or 41,169,098 acres of land and 6,019,200 acres of water surface. Of the land area 21.48 per cent. is occupied as farms and lots. The average

size of the farms is 277.96 acres. 91.30 per cent. of the land is owned and 8-70 per cent. is either leased or rented. The unimproved land consists of 258,697 acres in forest and 4,589,102 acres, in various other conditions, the larger part of which is in a condition to be cultivated without much difficulty.

The total gross value of farm products is \$16,815,964 for crops and \$7,221,883 for animal products making a total of \$24,037,847, or \$755.62 in the year on an average farm. The average value of horses on the farm is estimated at \$96.19, cows, \$33.52, sheep, \$4.88 and swine \$6.89. Fruit growing is rapidly increasing in the province, and now 832 apple trees are grown and of plum trees the number is 41,663, besides other fruit bearing trees of different varieties which shows a remarkable increase over the former census.

-HOWATT'S-

Having engaged a lady of city experience we are now in a position to wait on the public in an up-to-date style. All kinds of fruit in season and bread and pastry of all kinds daily. Free delivery to any part of town.

WM. HOWATT

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE PRESS.

The Sweetest Morsel

of Meat to be had
just now is : : :

SPRING LAMB

We are supplied regularly with the best.
Nothing more delicate and delicious.
Goes splendidly with the summer vegetables.

A full line in the staples: PRIME BEEF, CHOICE PORK, EXCELLENT MUTTON, COOKED CORNED BEEF, FRESH TROUT, WHITEFISH or something equally good every week. CURED MEATS OF ALL KINDS.

HAMILTON BROS.

..BOUND TO PLEASE..

NEW SETTLERS...

Will find our stock of HOUSEHOLD NECESSITIES large and of the best quality. We keep different grades at all times but regulate prices so as to make all good honest value : : : : COOK STOVES, COOKING UTENSILS, PAILS, BROOMS, and the numberless other articles required to keep house are here. GRANITE, TIN, COPPER AND WOODENWARE : : : :

OLD SETTLERS...

Who are fixing up or re-building will find our BUILDING HARDWARE right in every way. Our SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINT is a beautifier and preserver : : : : :

GEO. L. FOERSTER

MANITOBA MILLING CO'S BUILDINGS AND THE CRAWFORD CO'S WAREHOUSE.

**A
Little
Necessity**

NO home should be without a fever Thermometer. It is a little thing but its value is great. Sooner or later the information which it gives, if taken advantage of will be the means of avoiding sickness, perhaps more serious trouble. It is especially valuable to the mother responsible for the health and life of her children, for any marked rise in temperature shows that the doctor is needed. When you buy a fever Thermometer be sure to get a good one. A poor one is both worthless and dangerous. We have a nice assortment of these little articles, every one guaranteed. There are several grades in the lot but every one is a good one.

**HAMILTON'S
DRUG STORE**

HAIL INSURANCE.**THE CENTRAL CANADA INSURANCE CO.**

..Offers the Most Satisfactory Policy at Lowest Rates.

FRANK O. FOWLER, President.

JOS. CORNELL, Manager.

HEAD OFFICE: BRANDON, MAN.

Experienced and reliable officers.

For full information apply to

Losses paid in cash...

F. HEWITT, NEEPAWA

M. H. FIELDHOUSE

TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE...

BRICK STORE, 90x33. 8 rooms in second story, full stone basement, best business site in town. Write for further particulars. \$8,000

BRICK COTTAGE. 8 rooms, basement, furnace, cistern, good stable, fencing and windmill on premises. \$3,500

Also large list of town lots and other smaller houses and business sites.

IMPROVED FARMS FOR SALE...

S.E.-36-13-16 and S.W. 31-13-15; 3 1/2 miles from Hallsboro. 295 acres broken. \$8,500

REAL ESTATE...

S.E. 31-14-14; 110 acres under cultivation. 43 acres fine Poplar bluff, frame house and stables, \$2,500

W. 32-14-16; 150 acres under cultivation, log house, frame granary, stables, Franklin 2 miles, \$4,000

E 1/2 24-14-16; 280 acres cultivated, brick house 30x33, frame granary 20x40, good stables, 4 miles from Neepawa, \$9,000

S.E. 13-14-16; 100 acres cultivated, log granary and stable, \$3,000

N.W. 7-15-14; no improvements, \$1,120

W 1/2 19-14-17. Franklin 7 miles, 100 acres in crop, good buildings. With half share crop, \$5,500

W 1/2 22-14-14. 100 acres cultivated and in crop, fair buildings, with crop \$4,000

Any person wishing to inspect these lands will be taken out by us free of charge.

IMPERIAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OF CANADA

CAPITAL, - - - - \$1,000,000

GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT - - - 250,000

(LARGEST OF ANY CANADIAN LIFE COMPANY)

THE MOST PROSPEROUS YEAR IN THE COMPANY'S HISTORY:

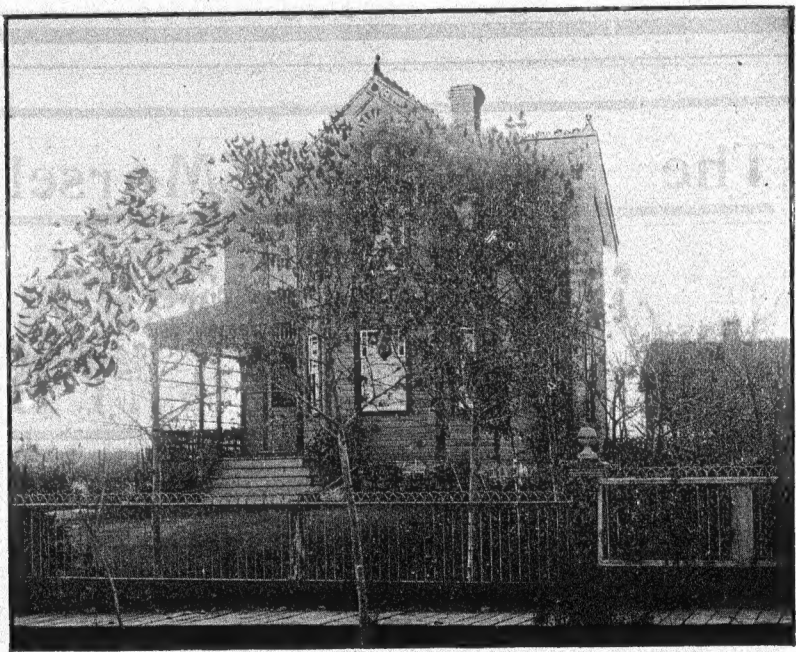
	Jan. 1st, 1903.	Increase over 1902.
Assurances Granted,	\$4,127,642	29%
Total in Force	14,037,444	25%
Cash Premium Income	482,326	22%
Cash Interest	81,178	52%
Total Cash Income	563,504	25%
Assets	1,660,393	24%
Reserves	1,102,531	38%

The interest income of the Imperial Life has more than paid all death claims to this date.

The record of the Imperial Life has never been equalled in the history of Canadian Life Assurance.

A few good local agents wanted for points along the M. & N.W. Railway.

H. V. FIELDHOUSE, GENERAL AGENT



RESIDENCE OF J. WAKEFIELD.

Grain Shipments.

Legislation is being enacted at Ottawa in response to requests from grain growers in Western Canada whereby grain shipments will be greatly simplified. The chief provisions of the law are to be:

1-That farmers shall have the right to build flat warehouses and equip them with loading machinery.

2-That farmers shall have the right to spot cars at the elevators, flat warehouses, loading platforms, or any place along the siding where they so desire.

3-That an order book be kept by the station agent, in which names of applicants and number of cars required shall be taken down in the order in which application is made, and the cars shall be numbered consecutively. That where there is failure at any shipping point to fill all orders as quickly as required, the following order of distribution shall be observed: Beginning at the top of the list, and proceeding downward to the last name entered, each applicant shall receive one car as quickly as they can be supplied. Then beginning at the top of the list of unfilled orders, and proceeding downward again to the bottom of the list, giving each person whose name appears on the order book as having unfilled orders one car, and the above method, beginning at the top of the list of unfilled orders and proceeding downward to the last name entered on the list, shall be followed until all orders have been filled; it being understood at all times that no applicant shall receive more than one car in any one round.

4-That the grain be sold in the Old Country on the Western inspection.

5-That commission merchants and track buyers be required to furnish to consignor on demand, particulars of each sale, within twenty-four hours of such demand being made.

6-That track buyers and commis-

sion merchants be compelled to take out a license, and to furnish bonds.

"TORY" SCOTT.

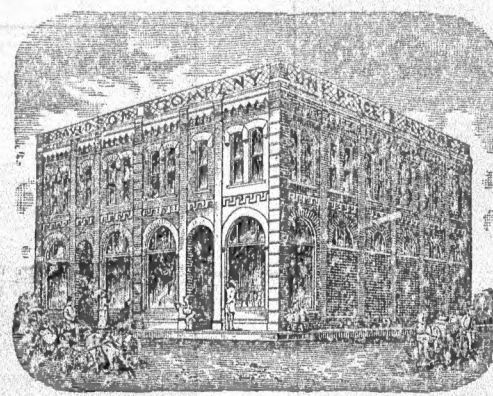
Wm. Scott, (popularly known as "Tory") can tell a story of success in the Neepawa district that is most convincing of the productions of the soil. He bought 640 acres of land in 1897 without any buildings thereon or any improvement except a small patch of plowing. The purchase price was \$5,400 (a pretty good figure for wild land) and Mr. Scott had not a dollar to pay on the bargain. The vendor was to receive payment from the proceeds of one half the crop each year. Mr. Scott and his sons went to work clearing up the land—it was mostly scrub—and in a few years had the whole arable portion 380 acres under crop and had erected a fine residence, barns and stables. Eventually the sons had all struck out for themselves and Mr. Scott was left to his own resources. Then an opportunity came for selling out and he took advantage of it. His land and buildings brought \$11,100 and his sale of stock and implements realized \$1,800 and he retained an outfit worth \$2,500 with which to start operations again. Mr. Scott sums up the results of his six years operations at \$10,000—there having been liabilities to meet when he sold out. Encouraged by his great success here Mr. Scott has gathered his eight sons and three sons-in-law together and formed a colony on the North Saskatchewan, their combined holdings amounting to 2,720 acres. With their Manitoba experience, good outfits and some capital behind them, their success in the new territory is assured. Mr. Scott is the right stamp of man for the new west—practical, courageous and aggressive. He came here from Bruce county, Ont., where he had farmed 38 years and was for 20 years reeve of Kulross township. Adding to that his six years experience in Manitoba Mr. Scott is thoroughly equipped for the duties of citizenship in Saskatchewan.



NEEPAWA CREAMERY.

J. BROWN & Co.

GENERAL MERCHANTS



For the Fall

WE WILL OPEN THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK THAT HAS EVER BEEN SHOWN IN NEEPAWA.

DRESS GOODS GENTS' FURNISHINGS FURS CLOTHING
HATS CAPS MILLINERY BOOTS SHOES RUBBERS

Our Groceries are always
Fresh and Good

J. BROWN & Co.

AGENT FOR BUTTERICK PATTERNS

Highest Prices paid for
Butter and Eggs.

SUMMER GOODS CLEAR- ING ::

..MUSLINS..

White Muslin, Regular 12 1/2 and
15 cents for.... 10 cents per yd.

Colored Muslins, Regular 12 1/2
and 15 cents for... 10 cents per yd.

Colored Muslins, Regular 10 and
12 1/2 cents, for... 7 1/2 cents per yd.

. GINGHAMS .

12 1/2 and 15 cent Gingham
for..... 10 cents per yd.

. BLOUSES .

Every Print Waist in the store goes
out at Cost Price.

Many other lines of...

SUMMER GOODS

...At Reduced Prices

T H E C H E A P S T O R E

We want some GOOD BUTTER
in tubs. Will pay 15 cents per lb.
Also some FRESH EGGS 15 cents
per dozen.

Books Books

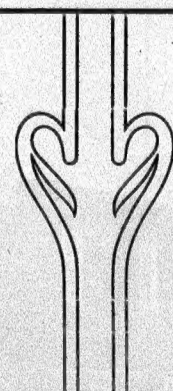
A fine New Line of First
Class Stationery at Lowest
prices.

We are getting in a nice
line of Fancy China.
Hammocks at Cost
Bargains in Wall Paper

Call and see them

W. S. GORDON
— TELEPHONE 141 —

The Bear



Did You See It?

The Bear which was on exhibition in our show window last week proved to be quite an attraction. We would ask you to Bear in mind that if you want to be comfortable during this hot weather you can be as cool as an ice waggon so far as wearing apparel is concerned if you come to our store and invest in a Negligee Shirt, Duck Trousers and a Straw Hat. We have a good assortment of

Feather-weight Clothing

and will do our best to relieve that hot feeling. This is the place to get the latest in Men's and Boys' Wearables. Another lot of Boys' Light-weight Coats just to hand,

THE OAK HALL

UP-TO-DATE GOODS OUR SPECIALTY

The Neepawa Press.

SECOND SECTION.

(Special Immigration Number.)

PAGES 9 TO 12

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

NEEPAWA, MANITOBA, FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1903.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY.

FERTILE
SOIL.

BEAUTIFUL PLAINS

HEALTHY
CLIMATE.

**The Home
of
Prosperous
and
Scientific
Farmers.**

**The Ideal
Mixed
Farming
Section
of
Western
Canada.**

**Testimonies
of Men
who have
been
Successful
on
the Farm.**



**Adjacent
to
Extensive
Timber
Belts.**

**Vast
Meadows
and
Running
Streams.**

**Wealth
and
Happiness
Attained
as the
Results of
Thrift
and
Labor.**

REMARKABLE HEADS OF PURE RED FYFE WHEAT, GROWN BY DENOON BROS., FDEN, MAN.
The two right hand heads were rubbed out and the grains counted. One made 65, the other 75 grains.

Northwestern Manitoba.

In this eventful period of Manitoba's history when the eyes of thousands belonging to other lands and climes are turned hitherward, it is opportune that attention should be called to the exceptionally favorable conditions afforded to the new settler in Northwestern Manitoba.

Until recently this portion of the province has not had adequate railway service but such disability will soon disappear, for already there is vigorous railway construction to all parts. The district which stood most in need of this outlet lies north of the C. P. R. Northwestern branch from Portage la Prairie to Yorkton, (Assiniboia) and west of the Canadian Northern line to Dauphin. It comprises a vast area of country in which the Provincial government holds a large amount of land. The land is of course in a virgin state, but considering the quality of the soil and the physical features of the territory the prices of these lands are such as to be the most tempting offered anywhere in the Great West.

The Northwestern portion of Manitoba is an ideal territory for the prosecution of mixed farming. Dairying is carried on more extensively than in any other portion of the province, the whole region being admirably adapted for the raising of cattle. The grasses are most nutritious and cause milking cows to yield large quantities of milk rich in cream and butter fat. There is every reason to believe that in the very near future this whole territory will be filled up with thrifty and prosperous settlers and become the leading dairying section of the west. With the early connection of all parts of this territory by railways converging at Neepawa, cheese and butter factories at this point will undoubtedly develop and expand to the great profit of operators and patrons, for the experience of recent years demonstrates that extensive co-operation in the dairy industry vastly increases the returns.

Allied with the dairy interest is that of hog raising for which this part of Manitoba is particularly ad-

apted because of the prolific yields of coarse grains. But although the quality of grass, the abundance of hay, and the natural shelter provided everywhere by bluffs and timber belts, together with the exceptional adaptability of the soil for the raising of coarse grains makes the territory an ideal one for mixed farming, this is not to say that it is incapable of growing good wheat. On the contrary the very best wheat can be, and is, raised here. A great deal of the soil is as good wheat land as can be found anywhere. But the district possessing the previously mentioned attributes in such a marked degree the settlers will not place all their trust in wheat as is the case in those parts where the keeping of stock is carried on under great and evident difficulties. However, wheat can be raised in abundance and will always be one of the staple products.

The tendency hitherto has been in the direction of special lines of agriculture—some making a specialty of wheat growing, others of cattle raising for beef purposes only, while others again confine themselves to dairying and hog raising. There are notable instances of success in each line; but those who give attention to all branches show the greatest advancement.

Probably no other part of Manitoba is so well watered with creeks, streams and small lakes. These are of immense value to a district where stock raising is carried on, besides lending beauty and interest to each locality. Another great advantage is that fire wood and timber suitable

for lumber manufacture are everywhere of easy access. There are numerous saw-mills located in the various wooded areas. Some of these forests are extensive, especially those which are in the Riding Mountains. The prairie region is besprinkled with bluffs which are capable of supplying fuel for settlers for many years.

As before mentioned the C. P. R. branch from Portage la Prairie to Yorkton fringes the southern portion of this district. The new line which is to run through the centre of it is being built by the Canadian Northern Railway Co. Those who locate here will therefore receive the benefit of active railway competition.

THE RIDING MOUNTAINS.

The most distinctive physical feature of Northwestern Manitoba is the Riding Mountains. In fact they are of immense importance to the whole province. When we consider the mission they fulfill they rise in importance beyond many a loftier range. The fact that they exert an influence upon the climatic conditions of a very large part of the wheat growing and agricultural areas of the province proves the significance of the statement. If, as we all feel confident, Manitoba is to become one of the principle wheat exporting countries in the world then the Riding Mountains have a value more than local, more than provincial, more than national.

It is stated on excellent authority that these forest covered hills act as an immense reservoir of moisture.

The snows and rains are absorbed into the earth beneath the decomposing leaves as in a sponge. This moisture is gradually dispensed upon the air through the hot, dry spells by the trees exerting an influence upon the climate of these plains which is responsible for the humidity and geniality of our summers, as compared with those of the vast treeless prairies of Western Dakota and Montana. It is said by the same excellent authority that each large tree exudes on a hot summer day an amount of moisture which, speaking comparatively, is immense. The farther away a district is from a forest the more liable it is to extremely dry conditions.

The Dominion government, recognizing this fact, and fully realizing the importance of the tree-clad Riding Mountains, are taking the utmost pains to preserve these forests. It is asserted that in case of these hills being denuded of their trees the whole prairie country of Western Manitoba would become subject to the most adverse climatic conditions. Every spring would see great floods and freshets as the melting snow on the mountains rush at once into the creeks and thus overflow such rivers as the Little Saskatchewan, the White Mud and the Assiniboine. At present the leafy mould acts as a retaining agent and also keeps the ground from freezing too deeply, hence a great deal of the melting snow remains to be absorbed and sent forth gradually by the trees.

These mountains cover a very considerable extent of country, embracing with their foothills in the neigh-

borhood of 300 square miles. At their highest points which are west of Glensmith and Makinak, respectively, they approach an altitude of 2,000 feet. The numerous creeks which flow down these mountains have cut deep channels and gorges. In some places there are to be seen precipitous banks 200 feet high. As one ascends the mountains he sees many magnificent scenic effects. Those who live in the prairie towns and on the prairie farms are to a great extent unaware that there is so close at hand such bold and rugged landscapes as can be seen near the crests of these mountains. Looking downward can be seen the steep sides of the mountain gorges, the dense mass of forest growth on the foothills and beyond vast and illimitable the stretching prairie dotted with houses and tilled fields. The land at the foot of the mountains appears to be a valley and beyond the plains seems to ascend till it blends with the sky-line. This appearance is illusory as the water flows steadily away from the mountains to Lake Manitoba or on the western side to the valley of the Assiniboine. Looking upward a point within a mile of the top the mountain crest is rugged and imposing.

The great bulk of the trees are poplar. These seem to grow at all points from the foot to the top, but are larger and more prolific near the foot of the slope. Along the foot are parallel ridges. The ascent is very gradual and after about two miles the birch becomes much in evidence. Then an occasional spruce is encountered. Farther up the spruce becomes

much in evidence. These trees, however, have been ruthlessly slaughtered by the lumbermen. Farther up there are tracts of tamarac.

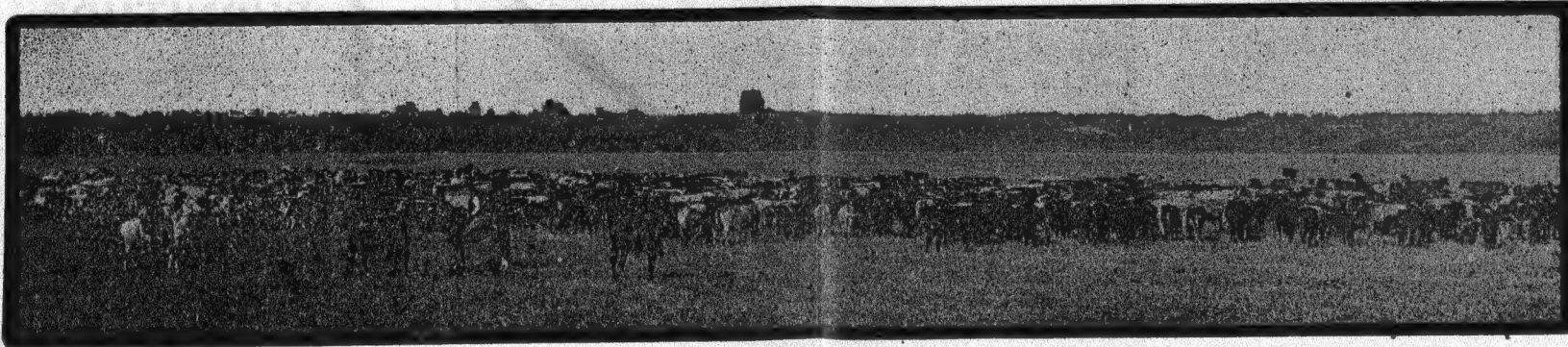
In the spring and summer the verdure of these forests is very beautiful and in the autumn the whole mountain side is a blaze of color presenting from the lowlands below a spectacle calculated to please the most prosaic. In the winter when the trees have lost their leaves the mountain appears from the distance like a purple cloud looming above the horizon.

The Riding Mountains are the home of great numbers of elk, moose and jumping deer. They are probably the best hunting ground for this sort of game in Canada. Bears also are found in considerable numbers. The black and cinnamon species seem to predominate. No grizzlies have as yet been discovered. A few timber wolves have been seen. Lynx and rabbits are also rather numerous.

Under the protective supervision of the Dominion Forestry department the Riding Mountains will always be a factor in the fuel supply of the West. At present the government grants permits to cut the larger trees and sells small wood lots to settlers who are clearing their land and selling the timber. The new railway will likely do a large business in the carrying of fuel and timber to other parts of the province.

ROSEDALE.

Rosedale lies directly north of Neepawa the greater part being on the slope of the Riding Mountains. This municipality is one of the most remarkable in the entire West. Settlement began here about twenty years ago but as there were at that time no markets or railroad facilities nearer than Portage la Prairie or Winnipeg progress was necessarily slow. The land was mostly covered with a dense growth of scrub composed principally of rose bushes. In the summer the sloping plain of Rosedale was a vast flower garden no doubt very beautiful to look upon. Being covered with scrub rendered the breaking of the land a slow and arduous operation. But to-day all this



ROUND-UP ON DAN. HAMILTON'S RANCH.

vast rose bush plain is virtually a wheat field. Only along the fences in some places, and in little clumps in pasture fields are left the lingering mementoes of the flowering scrub which gave to the municipality the name of Rosedale. For about ten or twelve miles north of Neepawa Rosedale is pretty fully settled. None of the farms are very large, the average being if anything under the half section. This necessitates a greater number of houses and other buildings than are usually found in Manitoban settlements. The buildings are of the better class many of them being both large in dimensions and elegant in finish. The farmers are probably as up-to-date in their methods as any to be found anywhere. The new railroad enters this municipality from the town of Neepawa and about four miles north of Neepawa it branches off in two directions. The main branch goes across the Riding Mountains, the other goes north along the foot of the mountains and effects a junction with the Canadian Northern line to Dauphin at McCreary. This line from Neepawa to McCreary is wholly within the municipality of Rosedale. The northern part of Rosedale has hitherto been too remote from a railroad to make very rapid development but still its progress has been very marked showing that its natural resources must be attractive. The new railroad will usher into this northern portion of Rosedale an era of rapid development. The soil is of the very best. The district lies along and partly within the timber belt of the Riding Mountains hence there will be a large trade in wood and lumber. There are many fertile meadows and the rich vines and herbage of the timber lands furnish succulent fodder for roaming herds of cattle long after prairie grasses are dead and worthless. This part of Rosedale is therefore well adapted for stock. The land here some of which has been cultivated for many years will grow any kind of grain in abundance. Settlers have proven that the northern part of Rosedale cannot be beaten for growing potatoes, onions and all garden vegetables. It has also been demonstrated effectually that tame strawberries can be raised in abundance in an ordinary summer. The fringes of the timber land and the many bluffs and patches of strawberries in an ordinary summer are virtually rich with wild fruit such as plums, raspberries, strawberries, cranberries and saskatoons. It is here that the settler may sometimes see a deer within range without having to go a-hunting. During the season for shooting they often come down out of the hills and inspect the oat fields. The new railroad is now almost finished and will be in operation very soon. The nucleus of a town has sprung up at Eden, a remarkably fine agricultural neighborhood in the great wheat belt of South Rosedale. Also at Glensmith about twenty-five miles from Neepawa there is a considerable village surrounded by a well settled and prosperous mixed farming community.

LANDSDOWNE.

While the new railroad does not come within the precincts of Landsdowne municipality yet the shipping points which will spring up along it will deflect the trade of its western portion. As the railroad curves eastward to avoid the high spur of the Riding Mountains it runs within two miles of Landsdowne's western boundary. Birnie's station, sixteen miles north of Neepawa, will be the shipping point for the well settled and advanced neighborhood of Orange Ridge. Also at Glensmith and Eden the new railroad will derive a great deal of profit and patronage from Landsdowne.

LANGFORD.

South of Neepawa, and east and west, is the large and splendid municipality of Langford. It is wholly a fertile rolling prairie. Few municipalities in Manitoba can boast of so many farmers who have grown wealthy by farming within their boundaries. All over Langford from the crest of every knoll and from the sunny side of every pretty bluff may be seen beautiful farm residences. It is highly probable that the farm houses of this municipality would on the whole after deliberate comparison prove superior to those of any other rural district in the province. Many of them cost all the way from \$2,500 to \$3,500. A good house is not an exception, but rather it is the opposite which is the rule here. Langford is famous for its quality of wheat and for the high average yields. Its facilities for stock keeping are limited and the majority of the settlers are devoting all their energies to grain growing. However, there are some progressive and up-to-date breeders of live stock in Langford among whom may be mentioned: Geo. Little, breeder of Shorthorn cattle; Robert Scott, breeder of Shorthorns; J. A. McGill and Jos. Laidler, breeders of Berkshire hogs; and S. Benson, a prominent Shorthorn breeder.



Home of J. B. GOVENLOCK, Union.

CLANWILLIAM.

The municipality of Clanwilliam which lies northwest of Neepawa is a well settled area and has already become famous as a mixed farming district. Probably no place in the province can grow such banner crops of oats as Clanwilliam. A great deal of fine stock is to be seen here and the settlers are in a very prosperous condition. The new railroad will pierce the very centre of this fine municipality and will no doubt cause a decided advance in land values.

FRANKLIN DISTRICT.

Around Franklin, ten miles west of Neepawa, there is, without doubt, as fine a tract of country and as progressive a community of farmers as can be found anywhere in the West. The soil there is of the best and the situation is admirable—sloping south and east, with running streams from the wooded hills to the north and west. The farms are uniformly well cultivated, and adorned with fine residences and commodious barns, granaries, etc. Prominent among the well-to-do farmers are the Kerr Brothers—John, George and Robert—Peter McMartin, and the Orrs (some of whose residences are illustrated herein).

George Kerr was the first settler in the Franklin district, going there in 1877 when his nearest neighbors were at Arden, on the east and Minnedosa on the west. Those were the days when land could be had for the asking and Mr. Kerr took a homestead and pre-emption (320 acres) which he still holds, but has added another section (640 acres) to his possessions. Last year (1902) Mr. Kerr had 400 acres in wheat and marketed 9000 bushels. His yields run from 25 to 30 bushels to the acre, but in 1887 it went as high as 50. That was a phenomenal crop. Hitherto Mr. Kerr has devoted himself almost exclusively to wheat growing and in winter operated a saw-mill in the Riding Mountains. With his saw-mill he supplied himself and others with building material. But this enterprise has now been abandoned and Mr. Kerr is taking up live stock as a more congenial and strictly agricultural pursuit. His has been a strenuous life so far, but having got a solid footing (his properties being fairly assessed at about \$40,000) his ambition now is rather to be a model farmer than an extensive land-owner.

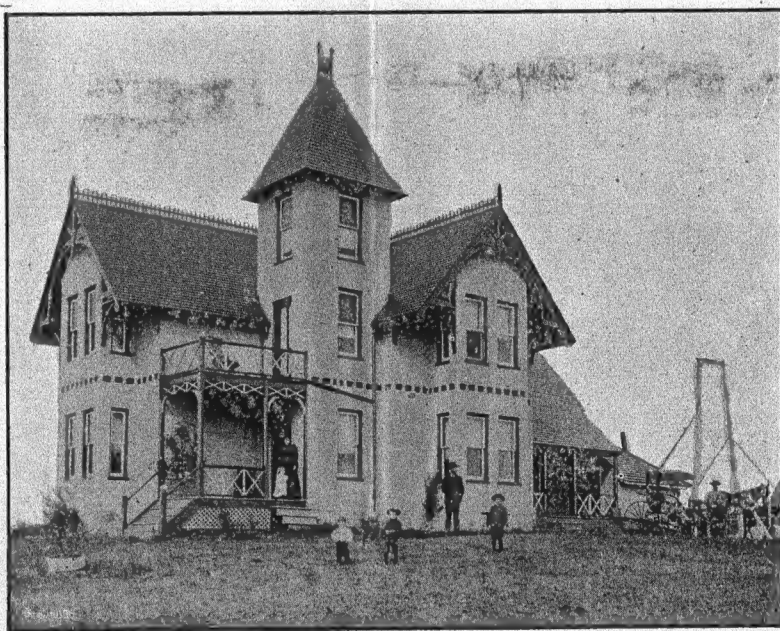
What has been said of Geo. Kerr applies in a large measure to his brother Robert who came out from the vicinity of Guelph, Ont., in 1878. The home of Robert Kerr is in a conspicuous and pretty location on the high banks of Stony Creek near the C. N. R. crossing of that stream. He also owns a quarter section adjoining the village of Franklin and another quarter elsewhere, making a total of 640 acres, and cultivates 350. He is rated at \$25,000.

John Kerr is of more recent arrival in Manitoba and owns a half section nearly all of which is cultivated. His residence is also on Stony Creek—in the valley, a very pretty situation—and the surroundings indicate thoroughness and taste. He would not vacate for \$15,000—a home near Franklin being a possession of more than intrinsic value.

THE PRESS, \$1.00 PER YEAR
SUBSCRIBE FOR THE PRESS



EPH. ORR'S RESIDENCE, Minto.



GEO. KERR'S HOUSE, Springhill.

WAGES IN THE WEST.

The question of farm help in Western Canada has been a perplexing one for some years and threatens to become worse rather than better for some years to come. It has been customary for the railway companies to run excursions from Eastern Canada and the Western States, giving cheap return rates, good for three months. Thus the farmers have been able to get help for the harvest and threshing seasons at \$30 to \$40 per month. But the country's requirements have grown beyond the possibilities of supply in these ways; and besides, the supply from those sources is contracting rather than expanding. Now it is incumbent on farmers to engage men by the year and find employment for them in winter as well as summer. This, to some extent, accounts for the very general tendency of farmers to enlarge their barns and feed cattle and hogs for market. Every farm is thus becoming a school of instruction for inexperienced immigrants, who can not only earn from \$100 to \$300 per year but at the same time acquire such a knowledge of agriculture that they may in a few years make a successful beginning on farms of their own. With such opportunities it is passing strange that able-bodied men will continue to struggle for a bare existence at manual labor in other countries.

The demand for domestic servants is also great. Girls can get from \$5 to \$15 per month (according to qualifications) with always the bright prospects of getting, homes of their own by joining fortunes with the ambitious young men who are qualifying themselves for successful farmers.

BUILDING A RAILWAY.

The modus operandi of putting down a railway track as witnessed on the C. N. R. line when under construction through the Eden district, as shown in an illustration herein, is a most interesting spectacle. In this work every man has his special duty for a limited time and all co-operate as harmoniously as the component parts of a great piece of machinery. A train load of material is moved forward by an engine at the rear end. A force of men are engaged handling ties. They take them from the pile and lay them on a string of rollers attached to the side of the cars and roll them along to the front end of the train where other men in pairs take them off and lay them down in readiness for the rails. Another force handles the rails which are moved forward on the opposite side of the cars in the same manner as the ties. When at the front of the train the rails are taken hold of by enough men to handle them safely, and as soon as two are laid down and partly spiked the train moves forward the rails' length and the operation is repeated. While all this is going on extra ties are being put in and the spiking finished by a gang of men following the train. The whole force is so managed as to move forward as steadily as a marching army, and they can easily cover two miles per day. When a train load of material is laid the whole outfit moves back to the base of supplies and gets another. This being done they go to camp and are replaced on construction by another gang who have meanwhile had their rest. Each gang works about three hours at a stretch. They cannot stand the pace for a longer period—and in this way the train is kept in constant operation for the full twelve, fifteen or eighteen hours of daylight.



Home of P. McMARTIN, Franklin.

McCLARYS' GRANITE WARE

is conceded to be the smoothest and hardest finish and is less liable to chip than any enameled ware on the market. You will need some of this ware as the fruit season will soon on. We have a complete line to choose from. Come and let us show you what we have.

B. R. HAMILTON & Co.

ESTABLISHED : 1865

The Union Bank of Canada.

Head Office : QUEBEC.

Capital Authorized . . . \$3,000,000 Capital Paid . . . \$2,455,000
Capital Subscribed . . . 2,480,000 Rest Account . . . 712,000

69 BRANCHES

H. B. SHAW, Superintendent of Branches, WINNIPEG

H. F. FORREST, Manager Neepawa Branch.

OFFICE HOURS : 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. every business day except Saturday when the doors are open until 4 p.m.

BANKING BY MAIL—For the accommodation of merchants and settlers coming into districts where it would be most convenient for them to deal with our Neepawa office we have established a system of Banking by Mail, to which we invite their attention. The above system is also in force at all our branches, Winnipeg included. Correspondence solicited and all communications will be promptly attended to.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT—A savings bank is established at all our branches where deposits of \$1.00 and upwards are received and interest allowed thereon. Letters of inquiry regarding this department promptly attended to.

Dan. Hamilton's

MEAT MARKET

Supplied from the choicest sources
and everything done in the best of
workmanship—with Neatness and
Cleanliness : : : : : : : :

A. McConaghy,

IN CHARGE

To hold in check a Dangerous Case



the medicines administered must be compounded from their **Purest Drugs**. No other kind is efficient. No other kind is sold here. Our stock has no time to stagnate. There's no dead drugs on our shelves.

PRESCRIPTIONS

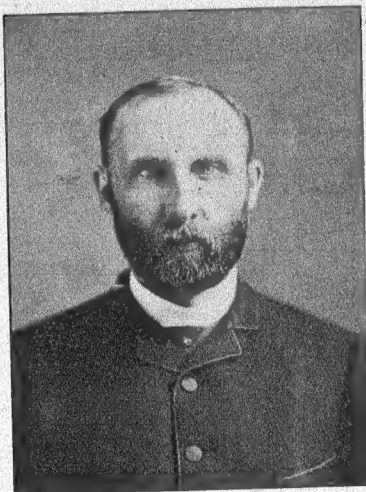
are prepared from the freshest and most reliable goods. Our line of Proprietary Medicines is complete.

C. W. HERRELL,
R Druggist, - Neepawa

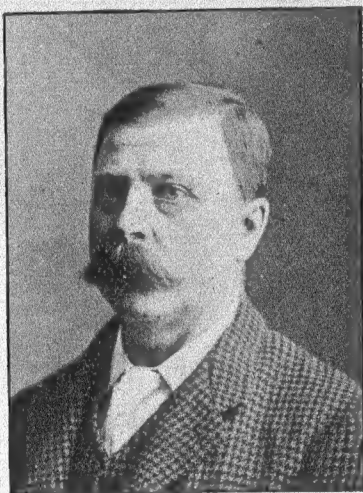
FURNITURE

When you figure on furniture, always bear in mind that there is a class of goods that is best left alone. We refer to the put-together-any-how kind. You will find it at cheap stores and auction rooms. It sells at low prices, but any price is too high for it. We sell cheap because we can afford to, but every single piece of furniture we sell is well made, and will give good service. We keep well above the quality safety mark, and give better values than any one else in the business. We don't say it boastfully, but as a simple fact.

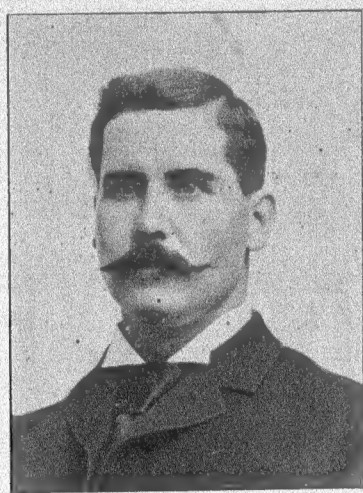
SIMPSON & CO. . . .



W. F. YOUNG.



J. P. CURRAN.



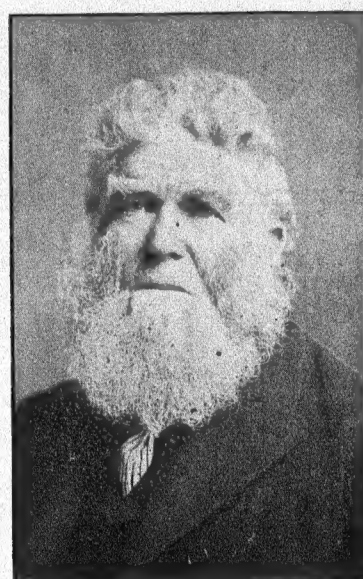
J. W. PATTISON.

DONALD FRASER.

The experiences of Donald Fraser, of Eden, furnishes a good object lesson for new arrivals in this country. He came to Canada when a boy of 18 years from Aberdeenshire, Scotland; the voyage across the Atlantic at that time occupied nine weeks. Wentworth and Halton counties in Ontario where the scenes of his early life in the new world, he having engaged as a farm laborer there and struggled along for twenty years making a living for himself and growing family. When in 1878 he pulled out for the west he had no capital but a healthy body and indomitable ambition to acquire a home and occupation. The rolling prairie of Eden caught his fancy as a farming district and he made homestead and pre-emption entry for a half section there. But being without the implements to commence operations he returned east and brought his elder sons out in 1882 to Winnipeg where they engaged in various occupations until 1884 when they came west again with horses, cattle, and machinery for the farm. The first crop was reaped in 1886 and in 1887 100 acres was sown to wheat from which 4000 bushels was reaped. This gave him a great lift and from that time onward progress has been steadily forward, his average yield from that time to this being between 20 and 25 bushels per acre. His biggest crop was in 1898 when he marketed 13,000 bushels of wheat. He and his sons now have three sections of land (1920 acres) which at present valuations would give them a combined rating of about \$60,000. This is a respectable accumulation for less than twenty years when a number of losing speculations which cost him at least \$10,000 are considered. Mr. Fraser has relied almost entirely on wheat in his farming operations, keeping only enough cows, hogs and poultry to supply his own requirements; and his is certainly strong testimony in favor of exclusively wheat culture as a profitable branch of agriculture. It is his opinion that present opportunities for successful husbandry are much better than when he began and he often wishes he was young again that he might go out to some of the new settlements and get rich with much less effort and none of the vicissitudes of the early days.

JOHN BIRNIE.

Among the many instances of gratifying success on the agricultural lands of Manitoba, there are none more inspiring than that of John Birnie, of Eden. Having, in 1870, in old Aberdeenshire, Scotland, resolved to take unto himself a wife in the person of one of the comely maidens of that place, he set out for America to seek out a home. He landed in New York with a half-crown in his pocket and soon found remunerative employment at his trade as a ship carpenter. The prospects looked bright there and he at once communicated with his affianced to come out and join him. The request was promptly complied with—the meeting place being fixed for the residence of her sister at Thamesville, Ont., where the nuptial knot was tied. The happy event over, Mr. Birnie proposed going back to New York to resume work, but was persuaded to remain in Ontario. He worked at his trade for awhile and then took a farm and got some experience in that line, so that when he came to Manitoba in 1878 he had the



DONALD FRASER.

necessary qualifications for pioneer life in the prairie province. After prospecting for a time he chose the Glenholm district for his habitation and still retains his original homestead. In those early days in this province there were many discouraging circumstances and Mr. Birnie many times regretted his choice. But with characteristic pluck he stuck to it, and after four years of hard luck he began to forge ahead. The advent of a railway opened the market for produce and cheapened the prices of supplies. Good crops and the multiplying of his stock soon advanced him to a position of independence, and today Mr. and Mrs. Birnie could not be induced to desert the place where they have attained prosperity and contentment—the favored locality where their children are branching out and doing well for themselves. Reviewing his experiences Mr. Birnie attributes his success to frugal habits and persistent industry. While grain raising gives big returns for the summer's labor he finds stock-raising just as profitable all the year round. At this date, after raising and providing for a large family and taking a reasonable amount of pleasure along with his labors, Mr. Birnie is possessed of 1600 acres of land, and all the requisites of agricultural occupation which he could scarcely be tempted to vacate for a cash payment of \$40,000. This, considering his resources, pleasures and accomplishments, is a pretty good surplus for 25 years' labor and he has now no regrets that he was persuaded by his wife at the outset to remain a subject of the British Empire and become a Canadian.

HUGH STEWART.

Among the many prosperous farmers in the municipality of Lansdowne not one, perhaps, gives evidence to a casual observer of greater success than Mr. Hugh Stewart, of 14-15-14. His is an experience which demonstrates the great opportunities of Manitoba for men of honest principle, thrift and energy. He had struggled unsuccessfully for advancement on rented farms in the County of Wellington, near Guelph, Ont. With good health and economic habits he was enabled only to keep above water while raising a large family of boys and girls. As the children grew up he saw no way of keeping them together and profitably employed, except by going west and getting as

much land as they could all cultivate. Mr. Stewart therefore decided to try Manitoba. He entered a railway coach for the first time when he embarked at Guelph for Manitoba; but the ride didn't make him "sea-sick." His head was too steady for that.

Arriving at Emerson in the summer of 1881 when the real estate boom was at its height, Mr. Stewart formed no high opinion of the people of the west; he thought they were crazy; but he liked the country. He saw in the boundless pasture, meadows and grain fields opportunity for his large family to keep constantly employed. Mr. Stewart traversed the country pretty thoroughly and finally decided to purchase a choice spot near Arden on the Beautiful Plains rather than to take a free grant elsewhere. He brought out his family and effects in the spring of 1882, and with the high prices then prevailing for horses, cattle, etc., he reckoned his total possessions when he settled down at about \$2000.

All hands went to work with a will in their new home; and though through lack of experience of the climate there were partial failures of crop there were nevertheless substantial returns for their labors. Increasing his bands of horses and herds of cattle and adding to his acreage was Mr. Stewart's policy until he has at last found that he has all he can handle satisfactorily.

Mr. Stewart attributes his success due to his persistent work, careful management and economical habits; but does not overlook the great advantages of the district—immunity from summer frosts, ample supplies of wood and water. His possessions may now be safely valued at \$30,000 against which there are no liabilities; and being so well established as he is the opportunities of amassing wealth, while at the same time enjoying life to the fullest extent, are greater now than at any time previously; for it must not be forgotten that the most trying times for farmers in Manitoba are past.

Mr. Stewart is now nearly seventy years of age but more hale and hearty than many men of thirty. He delights in winter as well as summer outings.

J. B. GOVENLOCK.

The farm of J. B. Govenlock in Union settlement is amongst the most attractive in this district. It is nicely situated, well cultivated, with neat and substantial buildings, completely fenced and a row of maples extending the full length of the half mile front. It was the attractive appearance of the place that suggested this interview as everything indicated that the occupant was more desirous of making a comfortable and happy home than to be a bonanza farmer. This supposition developed into a conviction as the interview progressed.

First of all Mr. Govenlock was asked to state the circumstances attending his settlement here and his replies were to this effect: He worked as a farm hand about Seaford, Ont., and liking the occupation determined in 1887 to make a strike for himself in Manitoba. After prospecting for some time he decided to purchase the S. E. 1/4 36-14-15 with 12 acres broken for \$1,200 rather than take a less desirable place farther from market for nothing. Mr. Govenlock was not in a position to pay the purchase price of his place, nor any part of it, his only possessions at that time being a span of horses and wagon, besides a sufficient quantity of lumber to build a house. The first four years

were trying in different ways. New ground had to be broken, and all necessities had to be purchased at high prices, while his health was anything but good. Markets were always good, though, and fairly good progress was made, but it was never known what the total income and outgo amounted to. When affairs were in pretty good shape Mr. Govenlock rented the place and returned to Ontario in quest of better health; but he didn't find it. Back he came to Manitoba next spring determined to do or die. Strange to say, he has been a stranger to aches and pains ever since—without taking any of the many advertised cure-alls. It is all ascribed to correct habits of living hitherto unobserved and the bracing climate. With changed habits of living Mr. Govenlock adopted new methods of looking after his farming operations. For the last ten years he has kept accurate account of every cent spent and received and knows at the end of every year how much there is to the good. Right here Mr. Govenlock expressed the opinion that to be a success on the farm a man needs a careful and confiding wife who knowing all his circumstances can assist in economical management. It is also essential that both shall have a liking for their occupation and take pride in their place. Under such conditions only can mixed farming be carried on successfully. With beef animals, hogs, butter, eggs and vegetables to dispose of in the summer months bringing in cash to pay current expenses a great saving is made in purchase prices and wheat can be held or sold as the state of the market seems to indicate is best to be done.

ARTHUR KILBURN, Sr.

Arthur Kilburn, Sr., came out from the eastern counties of England in 1875 with his wife and five children. He had followed agricultural pursuits in the old land, and was thus, to some extent, qualified for a similar occupation here; but he had no capital to begin with. His first undertaking was to hire out as a farm laborer, his wife and family being with him. By judicious investment of his savings in young cattle he was enabled to start out on his own behalf in 1877. His choice of location was on the scrub land of Rosedale which required more than ordinary labor to bring it into a good state of cultivation. Being then far distant from market the grain product had to be limited and Mr. Kilburn, like all others, had to endure many restrictions on progress, which are not now to be met with in any part of Western Canada. But continuous well-directed labor, keen observation and good management laid the foundation for more rapid progress when the railway opened the district to the world's markets. By the time a market was available for produce in 1883 Mr. Kilburn had learned something of the climate conditions without suffering serious losses and from that time onward carried on wheat production extensively—always reaping large crops of the best quality. In all these years of plodding Mr. Kilburn's family was growing up and became helpful; and as the boys attained manhood farms were procured for them. At this time the joint holdings of Mr. Kilburn and four sons aggregate 1440 acres—not all cultivated—which at a fair valuation is worth about \$30,000. Last year (1902) they raised 13,000 bushels of wheat and 5,000 bushels of oats and barley which when marketed brought in a revenue of \$7,500. They have not given much attention as yet to live stock, but last year realized \$500 from sales. Deducting their outlay for hired help, twine, machinery and threshing they have a net surplus for themselves of \$5,000. Progress is now more rapid than heretofore, since all obligations for land and machinery have been discharged and in their free comfortable homes the Kilburns give most convincing testimony of the capabilities of Manitoba's soil and climate. Mr. Kilburn, Sr., has made several trips to England since settling here and always convinces some of his countrymen to follow his example. He was this year one of the Western farmers delegates to the Old Country and has, no doubt, convinced many skeptics that Canada offers better opportunities for advancement than any other part of the world to-day.

STEPHEN BENSON.

Amongst the many instances of rapid progress in the Neepawa district there are none so notable as that of Mr. Stephen Benson. His record proves what this journal has all along contended that in diversified agriculture there is the greatest and surest returns for the labors of the husbandman. Mr. Benson gives attention to gardening, to grain raising, to field roots, to live stock, dairying, etc., and conducts all operations on strict business lines and in accordance with the most modern developments in agricultural science. Nothing goes to waste. The best grain is sold at highest prices, while the inferior stuff, coarse grains and field roots are used as fodder and converted into beef, pork or dairy products. By this process there is given back to the soil much of the virtue that is taken from it in the harvest and by the rotation of crops and fertilizing methods the Benson farm is to-day a better crop producer than when first put under cultivation. This is the prospective model farm of the district. That it pays to be progressive, business-like and scientific is demonstrated by Mr. Benson's rapid material advancement. He is not a pioneer, but a comparatively recent immigrant. It is just eight years since he made a bold start—having previously did some experimental work. On the start his assets and liabilities were about equal, and though progressive he at all times has been cautious in estimating and investing. Profits of operation have been devoted to the acquisition of more land and its improvement, the

purchase of the best available live stock and machinery, the erection of convenient buildings, etc. Every acquirement and improvement has added to the assets and output; and every year Mr. Benson has taken stock and noted the advance—each year showing better than the previous. To-day, after eight years work, he shows a surplus of \$28,000—a greater accumulation than can be shown in any mercantile establishment in the town. Though this is a marvellously good showing there is every reason to anticipate better results in future years, for Mr. Benson has had to overcome many obstacles and now finds the way much easier. A visit to his farm is well worth the while of anyone interested in progressive agriculture.

WHEAT THAT IS WHEAT.

We have much pleasure in reproducing from the Nor-West Farmer, of Winnipeg, a full-size photo of some fine heads of Red Fyfe wheat grown by Denoon Bros., of Eden, last year. We have seen no such monster specimens of our great northwestern variety since 1887, when on the farm of the late R. P. Fraser, Clanwilliam, several scattering grains along the margin of a choice crop produced bunches containing several heads each that averaged from a half to a quarter inch longer than the specimens here shown. Some of those same heads were that year shown at Toronto and Ottawa fairs, where they rather astonished the natives. Of course the bulk of our wheat crop is produced from heads about an inch and a half shorter than the present exhibit, but even from heads no longer than the fingers of an ordinary hand we can, and do, gather crops, after the very simplest methods of cultivation, that for yield and quality may well excite the envy of the whole wheat growing world.

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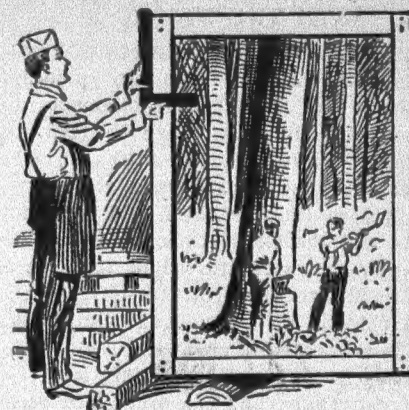
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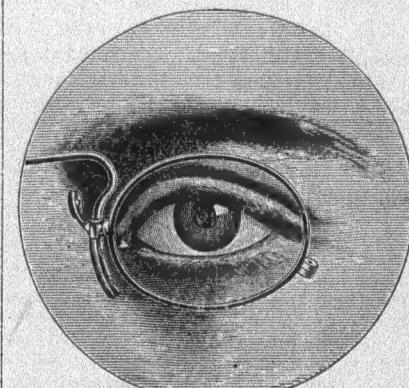
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WITH THE MCGREGORS.

No portion of Northwestern Manitoba is better known to pioneers than the McGregor settlement in township fourteen, range thirteen. In the pre-railway days it was an objective point for all travellers by the northern route between the metropolis and the Great Lone Land. This settlement was started in 1874 when the McGregor Brothers—Gregor S., Archibald S., John and Peter St. Clair—located there with their widowed mother and her sister, Miss E. C. St. Clair, and has ever since been a centre of progress in all that makes for the moral and material welfare of this new country. The McGregors were the pioneers of Beautiful Plains and being above the average in education and refinement their counsel and company has ever been sought and appreciated by fellow pioneers and new comers. Since the advent of the railway the McGregor settlement has not been so prominent in the public eye, being situated at the convenient distance of four or five miles from the lines—about midway between the C. P. R. and C. N. R. But the progressive pioneers of the place have by no means faded from view. The McGregors are ever to the front in agricultural pursuits, in church work, society, educational, municipal and public affairs generally. While each and all attaining a competence as practical farmers they have not made the accumulation of wealth their main purpose. Life in the Canadian West has been, with them, a revival or continuation of Old Scotland from whence they came in 1871. Yet they have had their full measure of reverses. Coming with practically no capital and making a start under difficulties they had the misfortune to lose two crops in succession by the grasshopper plague—a disaster which, of course, no longer threatens the country. However, they persevered and have reaped ample rewards for their industry and thrift. Another brother, Donald, joined the colony about fifteen years ago. The holdings of the five brothers now aggregate four and one half sections of land (2880 acres) which supplies ample pasture for their large herds of cattle and flocks of sheep, besides yielding thousands of bushels of golden grain every season. Gregor McGregor has been president of the Beautiful Plains agricultural society for almost twenty years; and was for some years reeve of Lansdowne. Peter St. Clair McGregor was the first mayor of Gladstone and editor of the first paper published there; he has filled many positions of public trust and at one time was a candidate for the legislature. Archibald, Donald and John McGregor have also taken part in municipal and educational affairs.

THE PRAIRIE PARADISE.

One of the most successful farmers of Eden is John Grover. He came to Canada in 1870 at the age of 20, from London, without money, trade or profession. On landing at Montreal he accepted the first employment available and stayed there a year doing work of all sorts at very low wages. Next year he moved west to Ontario and took up railway work for a while; engaging later as a farm laborer at \$120 for a year's work on the understanding that his employer was to afford all reasonable means of acquiring knowledge of the business. Mr. Grover made good progress and formed a liking for farming. Manitoba was much talked of then and Mr. Grover decided to come west and get a farm of his own. He landed in Winnipeg with his wife and two children in the spring of 1878. His vicissitudes were many and peculiar. But he eventually started out with others for the favored Eden district with a team of horses, a small quantity of provisions and a debt of \$25 to meet. When he made entry for his homestead and pre-emption he had to increase his liability another \$10. Then he went to work on his land which was all scrub with no open prairie on it. When a small patch had been prepared for seed labor was performed for others and in the winter wood and timber were cut for others. By this means the revenue and expenses were balanced for a few years until produce could be marketed in such quantities that continuous work on the farm was required. From that time onward progress was more rapid and to-day Mr. Grover may be safely rated at \$25,000. He has 960 acres of land and cultivates 260; has good buildings and no incumbrances. His success is attributed to hard work, temperance, avoidance of debt and assistance of a good wife. These with the soil and climate of this country are sufficient capital for any man to start with. Enjoying good health and with a family of six girls and two boys, Mr. and Mrs. Grover can contemplate no greater paradise than is theirs in Eden. Churches and schools are at hand; the railway passes conveniently near; markets are good; and the pleasures of life are limited only by the capacity for enjoyment.

THE DENOONS.

Probably the most admirable instance of pluck, perseverance and filial devotion that is to be met with in the west is found in the Denoon family, of Eden. Mr. and Mrs. Denoon with their family of small and adult children arrived in Eden in 1898 with total worldly possessions of less value than \$500. It took some scheming to get together an outfit to start operations on the land; but it was eventually accomplished and the future looked bright and promising. But alas, death removed the head

of the family before a year had elapsed. Then the eldest son, Alex, came up from the east and joined forces with the younger brothers and all pulled together to provide a comfortable home for themselves, their mother and sisters. "Where there's a will, there's a way" and a definite noble purpose is the best incentive to progress. Time and labor passed on; boys and girls grew up—all devoted to the one purpose—and when the day of division came in 1899 there was something for all. Careful farming had brought uniformly good crops, averaging about 25 bushels of wheat per acre, and prudent management kept expenses down—but all the while education and entertainment were given due attention. Making an assessment of their holdings at the present time we find a combined estate of 960 acres but they are working 370 acres additional. Last year (1902) they produced 14,000 bushels of wheat. Throughout the whole period of thirteen years their smallest yield was 19 bushels per acre and the highest 33. The success of the Denoon family is all the more remarkable when it is remembered that they did not have the advantage of homesteading, and their first struggle was to pay the purchase price (\$1,540) for the half section on which they had made their home. Mother and sons are now rated conservatively at \$25,000. It is doubtful if a better record could be cited in any other country. Their wheat is always sought for on the market and an engraving elsewhere in this publication shows a sample of their product.

THE LIST IS LENGTHY.

The record of successful farmers in the Neepawa district could be extended at great length without much variation except as to details. In the main points all are similar and prove without doubt that good health, common sense, intelligence and industry are the only requirements for successful farming in Western Canada. But there are two more who are worthy of special mention. H. Honeyman, of Eden, attracted universal attention to Manitoba by winning a prize at the World's Fair in Chicago for the best Red Fife wheat shown there. The wheat weighed 64 pounds to the bushel. F. C. Harris, of Springhill, has been a winner of prizes for wheat at the local exhibitions. One of his exhibits was sent to England and shown on all the grain exchanges there. It was pronounced the best ever seen. Then there are the Montgomerys and Dunsmons—the Stewarts and others whose fine buildings and well-worked farms give evidence of prosperity and contentment.

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